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## BRITISH REFUSAL TO RESTORE THE GERMAN COLONIES

Mr. A. J. Balfour States That  
Under No Circumstances Is  
It Consistent With Security of  
Empire to Return Possessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking as the guest of the Australian Luncheon Club, agreed with the chairman that though the end of the war was not yet, the end was in sight. They had no right to suppose, he said, that their enemies, or the most formidable of them, were crumbling before the united strength, moral and material, of the associated powers, but he thought they had entered on a phase of the struggle in which there would be no reversal of their fortune, and that they would, after the common effort, enjoy in common the fruits of victory.

Turning to survey the British Empire, the extremes of which, he observed, were like its center, the United Kingdom, free self-governing and autonomous communities, Mr. Balfour declared that the Empire was imperial, but not imperialistic, and he, for his part, was never going to be ashamed of the former adjective, whatever might be said of the latter. In his view, the British Empire had almost unconsciously, as had happened always before to their race, or half unconsciously, now engaged in the greatest political experiment the world had ever seen.

The United States of America might have a prior claim to the title of United States, and that title would, for all time, be associated with that great free community, but in fundamental ideas and in grammar, the British Empire was more an empire of united states than the United States itself.

They all knew the various units of that great republic were under the control of the Central Government of Washington, and had a common Legislature which could, within certain limits, control the destinies of the whole of that great continent. No such experiment was open to the British people, simply or largely for geographical reasons. There could not be precisely and exactly the same relations between Westminster and, say, Sydney, or Wellington, as between Washington and San Francisco, or any other of the great cities of the United States. Hence, owing to the distribution of the British Empire's territories, there have been through upon them throughout the Empire a great political responsibility and a new political task unparalleled in the world's history, and the question was, Would they be able to rise to the heights required of that great responsibility?

If they were to do so, two conditions must be fulfilled. One was material. The communications uniting them all together were sea communications, and in no circumstances could they risk that those great arteries should be severed by any foe, whoever he might be. "It is from that point of view, mainly, though certainly not wholly," Mr. Balfour said, "that I, individually, speaking for myself, face the problem of the German colonies. If those colonies are returned, what security is there? What security can there be that they will not be used by their original possessors as bases for practical warfare? I have given long and anxious thought to this question, and have seen no answer to it except the answer I am confident all of you in this room will give,—that under no circumstances is it consistent with the safety, security, or unity, of the British Empire that the German colonies should be returned to Germany.

"And, gentlemen, please note, this doctrine which you have approved, view now by your applause, is no selfish or imperialistic doctrine. It is one in the interests of the whole civilized

## ALLEGED BOLSHEVIKI ARE FOUND GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N.Y.—The jury in the federal district court returned a verdict of guilty on the four counts in the indictment charging violation of the Espionage Act by Molly Steimer, Sam Lipman, Jacob Abrams, Hyman Lachowsky and Hyman Rozanski, said to be Bolsheviki. Gabriel Prober was declared not guilty and discharged. The five were remanded for sentence, on Friday.

## VISCOUNT MILNER'S SPEECH CRITICIZED

Australian Prime Minister Denies  
War Minister's Statement  
That German People Were  
Led Unwillingly Into War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A mass meeting convened by the National Democratic and Labor Party was addressed by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, at Westminster yesterday.

"Viscount Milner told us the other day," said Mr. Hughes, "that the German people are not in love with militarism, that they have been led into this awful war against their will, that we ought not to be in too great a hurry to denounce the new German régime as a sham.

"Viscount Milner described the Reichstag as the popularly elected national assembly of Germany, a most felicitous expression.

"Certainly we should not hurry to denounce the new régime, we should do so deliberately, and in such fashion, that even the Germans shall understand that we have no doubt whatever that it is a sham and nothing else. It has not deceived President Wilson and the people of America, it has not deceived the people of France, or of Britain, or of any of the Allies, nor will it do so."

Speaking of the peace problems in relation to the British Empire and labor, Mr. Hughes declared that the solidarity of the Empire, which was a league of nations, depended not only on the strength of the racial ties, traditions, language, and bonds springing from common sacrifice, but also on trade and defense.

"If we want the Empire to stick together," he said, "we must trade with one another and must be able to defend one another."

Having insisted on the immediate need of organization for peace, Mr. Hughes proposed a resolution favoring the support of the allied governments in all necessary steps to insure restitution and reparation from the enemy and guarantees for civilization in a just, safe, and lasting peace. The resolution was passed unanimously.

## ARMY DEFICIENCY BILL PASSES SENATE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate late on Thursday passed the army deficiency bill. It will go to conference at once, and may reach the President for his signature on Friday night.

The bill carries \$6,345,523,688, which is only a slight decrease from the original House draft. The Senate Committee agreed to an appropriation of \$500,000 for interstate quarantine service by the Public Health Service, and \$900,000 additional for contingencies of the army. Also a section amending the Trading With the Enemy Act so as to give to the Alien Property Custodian authority to take over property held by an enemy or an ally of an enemy not holding a license with the United States, was inserted.

## BOUNDARY CLAIM QUESTION BARRED

Democratic Mid-European Conference, Says Dr. Masaryk, Is  
Not the Place to Settle This  
Dispute—President Thanked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Thursday's deliberations of the delegates of the Democratic Mid-European Union, composed of the Slavic groups, together with Italian Irredentists and others of the struggling nations who have long suffered from Austrian and Teutonic misrule, ended with an impassioned address embodying the Jugo-Slavic claims as against those of the Italian Irredentists, by Dr. Hinko Hinkovich, who represents the Jugo-Slavs. He was taken to task on a number of occasions by Giovanni Alamagna, the Italian Irredentist representative, and it looked for a time as though the discussion might get beyond Dr. T. G. Masaryk, leader of the Tzecho-Slovaks, who is presiding at the sessions. Dr. Masaryk finally announced that such questions should no longer come before the delegates in formal meeting, but should be decided in committee.

Dalmatia and the islands which Dr. Hinkovich claims as Jugo-Slavic loomed up large in his argument, and he attempted to show that not only by settlement, but for historical and cultural reasons, both Dalmatia and the island groups are intrinsically Jugo-Slavic. He even went so far as to state that if, in the reconstruction, Dalmatia became a part of Italy, the Italians would require the presence of a large standing army continually engaged in holding it. It was Dr. Hinkovich's contention that the Italian wanted to kill all commercial monopoly and make the Adriatic Sea "an Italian lake."

In making his argument, Dr. Hinkovich quoted freely from the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor dealing with the Treaty of London and the conference in Rome. He also stated that the latter was not officially recognized by the Italian Government. Although the delegates were received by Italy's ruler, it was, he said, rather "private" than official.

One of the first acts of the delegates in Thursday's sessions was the sending of a message to President Wilson expressing the gratitude of the oppressed peoples they represented, "for his sympathy in our cause and for his political wisdom in our behalf," and pledging "complete support to his lofty principles." On the arrival of the delegates at the hall, they were greeted with the first sight of the "Liberty Bell," which is to be rung on Saturday when their new declaration of independence is read. Contrary to comment that has been made, this bell is not a replica of the old Liberty Bell. It conforms in general to its shape, and is, in a general way, like it, but it is far from being an exact replica, exclusive of the elimination of the crack itself.

When Thursday's session began, it was announced that all discussions would be carried on in English. Outlining the day's work, Dr. Masaryk stated that one of the most important matters that would come before the body would be the question as to the determination of the political boundaries of the countries involved, after independence had been established. This will be determined by four factors, viz.: those of language, economic exigencies, military necessities, and religious considerations. "We must determine, in discussing language problems," said Dr. Masaryk, "what shall be the language of the court and of the schools, and the parliamentary tongue. Germany will think of all these small details when the time comes for boundary determination, and we must be prepared to meet them. She will make capital out of it if possible.

"Then there is the matter of official statistics. These must be carefully collected and guarded. Germany will not neglect these details."

Dr. John Szulapski then spoke for the Lithuanians. "Lithuania," he said, "took sides with the Allies as soon as war was declared. In devastating Lithuania, the Germans even destroyed the beehives, and trees in the orchards. The United States hurt the cause of Lithuania very much by not recognizing her as an independent state. The Germans said to us: 'See, not even the Allies recognize you, so what standing have you?'

"But our people all look to President Wilson as the man who will yet lead them to freedom and self-determination. Lithuania stands now, and always has stood, for the formation of a republic."

Discussion as to whether a republic or a limited monarchy is the better form of government occupied a great deal of the time of the forenoon session. Christos Vassilakaki, the Greek representative, argued in favor of the latter, formed on the general fundamentals of the English and Italian monarchies, but claimed that Greece, at present, is in reality a true form of democracy. Hinko Hinkovich elicited hearty approval when he declared for a union of Slovaks, Croats and Serbs, without regard to present boundary lines. He proposed a federation of self-governing units, rather than a centralized power, with complete recognition as to language

## KING ALBERT TALKS ON BELGIUM'S EFFORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—King Albert, in an address to French journalists, expressed his happiness at receiving them now, as he often had in less sunny hours. The victories of the allied soldiers were the reward of that faith in victory which had never weakened. "You can tell the world," said the Belgian King, "how tenaciously the Belgian people resisted all the efforts of the invaders, despite four years of captivity. Give your impressions! They will be the finest praise to a people who have always loved truth."

The Echo de Paris correspondent remarked that it would be a great day which saw His Majesty's entry into Brussels.

"We must wait a little," the King replied. "Brussels is still far away, and the Schelde is between us."

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISASTER IN ITALY

Chairman of American Socialist  
and Labor Commission There  
Declares That Many Priests  
Were Punished for Debâcle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Evidence in support of the disclosures made in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the responsibility of the Clerical element in Italy for the disaster by which the Italian Army lost all it had gained in many months of warfare, came to the notice of A. M. Simons while he was in Italy as chairman of the American Socialist and Labor Commission. Mr. Simons stated it was recognized that The Christian Science Monitor was the only American newspaper which had revealed the truth in this affair.

"A Roman Catholic priest whom I found in the army told me that as many priests as Socialists had been punished for the disaster at Caporetto," said Mr. Simons. "He narrated how many priests, before that battle, had told the women of their congregations that if they wanted their husbands and brothers at home, to write them to lay down their arms and come home. When the battle began, these soldiers tried to do that very thing."

"Many of the letters written by the women at the suggestion of the priests were found on the men after the battle, my informant told me. The letters, I understand, were used as evidence at the investigation into the causes of the disaster. They were recognized as important evidence of a Clerical conspiracy to break the morale of the Italians."

## AEROPLANES DROP PATRIOTIC BOMBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The construction division is going to make use of aeroplanes in distributing its patriotic literature among the 200,000 workmen employed on its 398 jobs.

On Thursday an officer of the construction division left Washington in an aeroplane for Camp Meade and "bombed" the workmen who are occupied on an extension to that camp, which consists of a signal corps school camp.

The division has made arrangements with the division of military aeronautics for the necessary planes, which will pass over each group of war workers as soon as routed. The next camp to be "bombed" will be Camp Humphreys.

Two of the "bombs" read: "The quick finish of this job here will help Uncle Sam to finish the Kaiser over there." "Our hammers, trowels and saws are as necessary here as are guns, grenades and bayonets at the front. Neither must be idle."

## MORE SENATE DELAY ON PROHIBITION

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—War-time prohibition was put off until after election on Thursday, when the Senate agreed to a further conference with the House on the Food Stimulation Bill, to which prohibition is a rider. House and Senate wets now plan to prevent the filing of a conference report until after the congressional recess, which ends on Nov. 12.

## DRAFT TREATY RATIFIED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate on Thursday ratified the Italian draft treaty.

## PEOPLE TO DECIDE GERMANY'S FATE

Washington So Regards the Situation Developed by the President's Alternative—Note Approved in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Advisers received here on Thursday from all sections of the country indicate that the people of the United States have given their full approval to the answer made by President Wilson to Germany's peace appeal. His declaration that there can be no armistice that will leave a possibility of a renewal of the conflict by Germany, and the stand taken that unless the German people themselves are assured of constitutional standing as the real rulers, the United States must demand an unconditional surrender, are indorsed by all here.

The question has arisen, in view of the situation, as to what action Germany might take if the decision is reached by Berlin to submit the armistice proposal to the military commanders, as the President declares must be done. It is explained that the move would have to be made by the German military command, and would take the form of a flag of truce under which the first negotiations would be sought with Marshal Foch.

The reply having been sent on its way, the attitude of the administration now will be one of waiting for results in the form of action by Germany. What this action will be, it is anticipated, will be well indicated by events in Germany after the President's note has been delivered.

As the Allies, it is well understood, are in perfect accord with the stand taken by the President, it is generally conceded that the German people themselves are now squarely face to face, with winter close at hand, with the alternative of deposing the present rulers in accordance with the conditions set forth in the President's note in lieu of a surrender to the Allies, or of going through a fifth winter of war, with the certainty of invasion and a complete military defeat next year. This, in effect, the President has told them, and that their future rests in their own hands, depending upon the decision they shall make.

Neither Secretary Lansing nor other officials of the State Department would make any comment upon the note on Thursday, pointing to the document itself as self-explanatory. Officials feel, however, that if any notion has lurked in the German thought that the President has not been in earnest in his insistence that the present rulers of Germany must go because no dependence can be placed upon their word, that thought should now be completely dispelled.

## Autocracy's Hand Forced

Important Developments Expected to Follow Receipt of Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—That the President's note dispatched to the German Government on Wednesday night has clarified the situation and made plain to that government and the people over which it rules the unalterable purpose of the United States and its allies to insist on a military surrender, was the opinion expressed on Wednesday by senators and congressmen of all shades of opinion. While it is true that different interpretations were put on different phases of the President's note, there was general concurrence that the President's delegation of the question of an armistice to the military authorities and the commanders of the armies in the field was eminently sound and in conformity with the wishes and the highest instincts of the people.

Many senators of high standing, it is true, were rather inclined to the belief that discussion with Berlin should be peremptorily closed, as the President's previous note was a "decision," but criticism was completely disarmed by the assurance now given to the country that the military advantages now possessed by the Allies and the United States would not be jeopardized or the German military machine given an opportunity to trench itself for further defense through the interference of diplomatists with the military situation.

Important developments are expected when the President's note reaches the German people. The President's insistence on the impossibility of treating with German military autocrats on any terms but terms of complete surrender will, it was pointed out, bring home to them the truth of their opponents' conviction that the destinies of Germany are still in the hands of those "who will the war."

In expectation of significant happenings, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has requested Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to submit to the committee the texts of all the communications regarding peace and an armistice exchanged between Germany and the United States.

Much interest is manifested in congressional circles as to what terms the military authorities will dictate to insure and safeguard the supremacy of the Allies and enable them to enter.

## FRANCE TO NEED FOOD SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—France will still have to have help in large measure in her food supply for the coming year, and America will have to continue to cut down her normal food consumption that France may be sustained. The United States Food Administrator has received the report of an address by M. Boret, the French Food Controller, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he declared that the food value of cereals, beans and potatoes in France is below that of those products for last year.

M. Boret's remarks, in part, follow: "It should be stated clearly that the total nutrition value of the 1918 crop of cereals, as well as of beans and potatoes, in France, is below the total food value of these products for last year. The wheat crop, fortunately, is larger and of better quality, but the maize, barley, oats, beans and potato crops are considerably smaller."

"The potato situation is particularly grave, whereas the average for the last 10 years is 12,000,000 long tons, this year the potato crop will not exceed 7,500,000 long tons. Despite this shortage, we must supply the allied troops fighting in our land. We cannot possibly refuse this indispensable food to English and American troops, who are constantly increasing in number."

## EXPECTED BREAK IN GERMANIC ALLIANCE

Defection of Turkey and Austria  
From the Alliance in a Few  
Weeks Is Looked For in  
Well-Informed Quarters

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the view is held in reliable circles that the defection of Turkey and Austria from the Germanic alliance may be only a matter of a few weeks, and that the break-up of the German armies in western Europe may occur within a few months as, militarily, a retreat to the Meuse-Namur-Antwerp line, if such a line exists, in their present condition, may prove impossible of successful and orderly achievement.

Even should this line be reached with armies more or less unbroken, the position of the Ardennes immediately east of the Meuse makes the position pregnant with difficulties.

The Germans, it is contended, are too practical to miss the significance of the outlook, and must long since have seen the handwriting on the wall. It is contended that the German leaders realize what a fight to the finish means, and the longer the evil day is postponed, the worse the peace terms will be.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—General Cherif Pasha writes to Le Matin deprecating the misplaced confidence in the new Turkish cabinet. Constantinople's effort, he says, is to dupe the Entente by a make-believe political face-about. It is evident, after so many political mistakes and crimes committed during the last ten years by the Young Turks, a transitional cabinet for entering on peace negotiations is necessary.

The composition of the present cabinet is not of a nature to impose confidence. Izzet Pasha has worked ceaselessly for the German cause. Fethi Bey, Secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress, is an extreme nationalist, and has a pernicious influence on his associates. As for Djavid Bey, whose intrigues in Paris are well known, some persons still consider him a French agent because he has deposits in the French banks and maintains certain financial relations. The mutual confidence between truly liberal cabinet and the elements which will form the new Turkish Empire, declares Cherif Pasha, can only be secured by the total disappearance of the Committee of Union and Progress and of the mentality which it has produced.

It would be naive in the extreme to suppose that the committee will resign power as long as it is protected by the German fleet. The present Cabinet will be, as its predecessors, the mere tool of Talat, the absolute master of the committee.

Cherif Pasha states that sectarian nationalism has been one of the chief reasons of the dislocation of the Empire, alienating the sympathy of the Arabs, Armenians and Albanians; therefore the independence or even the existence of a new Turkey calls for the bringing to the judgment bar of the members of the Committee of Union and Progress.

In spite of the cruel position of Turkey, brought about entirely by both the official and the secret governmental policy, Turkey will be able to benefit by President Wilson's ideas of justice and nationality. For the development of Turkey the friendly help of France, Britain, and the United States is an essential condition, and for the accomplishment of the task, Turkey is fortunate in possessing in the new Sultan, Vahid Eddine, a sovereign of great energy, and whose political conceptions are a guarantee for the regeneration of the Empire."

## DESPERATE BATTLE NOW GOING ON IN VALLEY OF SCHELDE

Struggle Continues for Possession  
of Fortresses of Valenciennes  
and Tournai—British Troops  
Still Pressing Forward

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not generally recognized that in the fighting in northern France and Flanders, Sir Douglas Haig has already driven the Germans back to the line of the Schelde, which, together with that of the Meuse, is their strongest remaining defensive line short of their own frontier. When General Pershing overcomes the tremendous resistance of the Germans in the region of Sedan, there will be nothing left for them but a retreat to these two great lines of defense. By that time, however, the positions on the Upper Schelde are likely to have given way before Sir Douglas Haig's attack, and the line will have to be drawn from the Lower Schelde at Antwerp direct to the Meuse.

## A Struggle for the Upper Schelde

What is now going on in the north is nothing more or less than a desperate battle between the British and the Germans for the possession of the fortresses of Valenciennes and Tournai which guard the Lower Schelde. By cutting the banks of the great river the Germans have been able to flood the country in every direction, and so make the advance of the British peculiarly difficult. In spite of this Sir Douglas Haig has forced his way into the streets of Valenciennes on the west, and is now engaged in turning the city from the north and south as a way of avoiding the difficulties of the inundated districts and the horrors of street fighting in a great town. The capture of Valenciennes will open the direct road to Mons, whilst the turning of the fortress on the south, in the direction of le Quesnoy, will open another road to the fortress of Maubeuge. Because of this resistance of the Germans is proving desperate. Nevertheless the British are steadily, if slowly, creeping round the town, and once the avenues to the rear begin to be closed, there will be nothing for it but evacuation.

## The Struggle on the Meuse

All this time the battle on the Meuse goes steadily on. General Pershing is battering his way through an immensely difficult and thickly wooded country, literally studded with machine gun nests, held by divisions which at any and every expense von Ludendorff is bound to keep up to their full strength. Any retreat on the German part is, as has been pointed out a hundred times, impossible. Hold their troops in the line, in order to hold the line, they must, and so they fight where they are, no matter what their losses, for the reason that retirement would mean the destruction of the army.

## COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The following German official statement was issued tonight:

"We have carefully removed valuable works of art from the regions of Lille, Cambrai, Douai and Valenciennes. These will be returned undamaged to their owners at the conclusion of the war."

"We have sandbagged reliefs in St. Pierre church at Douai to protect them from destruction."

Today's report says: "Belgian inhabitants of Kattestraat aided allied troops in an attack on the Germans near that village yesterday," the German War Office announced today. "The attack was repulsed."

"On both banks of the Meuse, American attacks of great extent were delivered from the woods of Bantheville and north of Cunel. The enemy advanced in strong forces, accompanied by tanks, but was repulsed with heavy losses under our concentrated fire."

"East of the Meuse, violent fighting for the wooded heights on both sides of the Conservoye-Damvillers road continued until evening. After stiff fighting our successful counter-attacks threw back the Americans, who advanced several times."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The official communication issued from German general headquarters last night says:

"On both sides of Solesmes and Le Cateau we frustrated a renewed attempt of the British to break through. Violent fighting came to a standstill on the line of St. Martin, Neuville, Bousies, Ors and Catillon."

"On the north bank of the Serre, on both sides of Vouziers and west of Grand Pre attacks by the French broke down, as did also heavy attacks by American troops on both banks of the Meuse."

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enemy's resistance was overcome and our advance was continued.

"There was hard fighting at a number of points on our right.

"We fought forward to the eastern edge of Bois l'Éveque, and captured Ors.

"North of this point we are approaching the western outskirts of the Forêt de Morell and have captured Robersart.

"On our right and center our advance has been continued successfully in the neighborhood of le Quesnoy.

"We have captured the villages of Polx du Nord, Lettulleries and have progressed forward toward Englefontaine.

"We have captured over 7000 prisoners and more than 100 guns."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Sharp fighting continued yesterday afternoon and evening on the battlefront south of Valenciennes. Our troops drove the enemy from Vendegies-au-Bois and captured the villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beaudignies, securing crossings of the Escaillon River at the latter place.

"At the close of the day the enemy counter-attacked vigorously opposite Vendegies, supporting his infantry strongly with artillery fire, and was repulsed.

"This morning the attack was resumed on the whole front between the Sambre-et-Oise Canal and the Schelde, south of Valenciennes. We have cleared the enemy from the Forêt de Raismes and captured the villages of Thiers, Haute Rive and Thun. Determined local fighting took place also west of Tournai without material change in the situation."

Last night's statement says:

"The attack this morning was delivered by Anglo-Scottish troops of the Third and Fourth armies between the Sambre Canal and the river Schelde, south of Valenciennes.

"An advance was made over country that was difficult—over many streams and through villages and woods which were defended with much resolution.

"In the period of assembly and the early stages of the battle the hostile artillery displayed great activity with high explosive and gas shells.

"We have fought our way forward, in spite of obstinate resistance, especially by the enemy's artillery and machine guns.

"Advancing with great steadiness some hours before dawn our infantry penetrated the enemy's defense along the whole of the front and at an early hour had captured the important villages of Pommereuil Forest and Romeries. On the extreme right there was strong resistance at the fortified farm of Gimbrement and the railway near by, but at both places the enemy's defense was quickly overcome.

"Left of the center the village of Beaurain, which was held by the enemy with great tenacity, was stormed by the English with the assistance of tanks.

"On the left, other English troops crossed the Harpies River at an early stage of the advance and captured Vertain.

"During the morning we pressed on over the whole of the front, carrying the enemy's positions to a depth of over three miles, driving him from many strongly defended villages, farms, woods and other localities organized for resistance.

"The English Twenty-fifth Division had hard fighting in the Bois Eveque, but progressed through the wood. East county troops, advancing to a depth of three and a half miles, captured Bousles.

"The Anglo-Scottish troops secured crossings of the Harpies at the Vendegies Wood and captured Vendegies village. English and New Zealanders operating on their left reached the outskirts of Neuville and established themselves on the high ground northwest of the village.

"Farther north the village of Escarmain was captured.

"In these highly successful operations several thousand prisoners and many guns were captured by our troops, whose advance is continuing on the whole of the front."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"We have made progress on the Oise after crossing the canal near Longchamps.

"In the afternoon we attacked between the Oise and Serre.

"We progressed, despite resistance, south of Origny-Sainte-Benoite and north of Villers-le-Sec.

"We have reached the road between La Ferté-Chevresis and Perrier Farm. Our forces are reported to have taken several hundred prisoners."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office issued the following statement today:

"On the Oise front we have crossed the canal east of Grand Verly. In spite of strong counter-attacks by enemy detachments we maintained our position on the east bank.

"Between the Oise and the Serre there was also lively fighting near the railroad north of Mesbrecourt. We took prisoners. North of Nizy-le-Comte the French during the night increased considerably their previous gains.

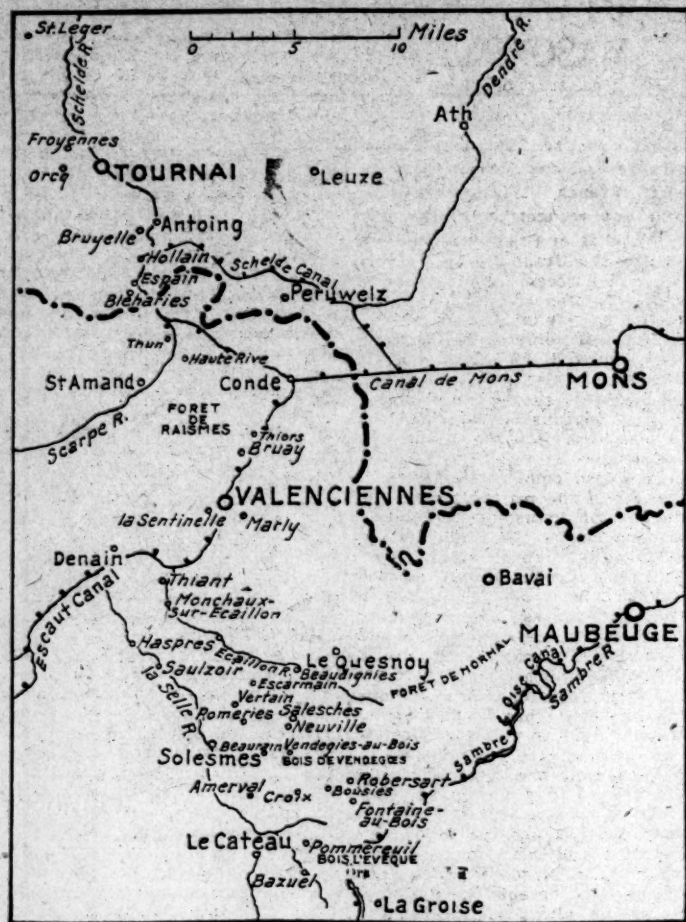
"On the plateau east of Vouziers the artillery on both sides was very active."

Last night's report says:

"There was great artillery activity on the Oise front. Between the Oise and the Serre we gained ground north of Châtillon-du-Temple and carried our lines as far as the outskirts of Chevresis-le-Dames.

"Further east we captured a wood, which was energetically defended, to the northeast of Mesbrecourt-Richemont. One hundred and fifty prisoners remained in our hands.

"There was stubborn fighting during the day on the Serre-Souche



Fighting north and south of Valenciennes

North of the town, the Germans have been cleared from the Forêt de Raismes and the villages of Thiers, Haute Rive and Thun. South of the town, they have been compelled to abandon Beaudignies, where the British troops have crossed the Escaillon River, Salesches, Neuville and Vendegies-au-Bois. East of Le Cateau, the British forces have pushed forward to the eastern edge of Bois l'Éveque and captured Ors. Farther north they have taken Robersart.

front. Our units succeeded in debouching between Froimont-Cohartille and Pierpont and in maintaining themselves on the east bank opposite Brasicourt, despite strong German counter-attacks.

"Southeast of the Aisne lively fighting was carried on in the region of Vouziers. The Germans attacked the village of Tervin and our positions east of Vandy, but were repulsed with serious losses. Between Oilly and Grand Pré we captured the Moulin Beaufort, taking prisoners.

"Belgian communication: There is nothing to report regarding the army group in Flanders except progress by the French Army on the right bank of the Lys, in the course of which Waerghen was occupied and 200 prisoners taken."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Today's official report says: "French forces penetrated enemy positions, taking more than 700 prisoners."

"The attack was made at Monte Sisemol, on the Asiago Plateau."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday reads as follows:

"On the battle front north of Verdun we have made progress at several points in the face of determined resistance. In the course of a local attack in the heavily wooded and hilly country east of the Meuse our troops took the Bois Belleu and penetrated the enemy's position in the Bois d'Etraye and the Bois de Wavrille, capturing over 100 prisoners. West of the Meuse Bantheville has been completely occupied and our line has been established along the ridge northwest of the village. In the course of bitter fighting north of Grandpré our troops captured 75 prisoners and eight machine guns. Artillery fire has been violent on the whole front, reaching its greatest intensity east of the Meuse and north of the Aire.

"The day has been marked by increased aerial activity on both sides of the Meuse. In the course of many combats our pursuit squadrons shot down 15 enemy airplanes and one observation balloon. Three of our observation balloons were destroyed and six of our machines are missing. Our bombing units dropped five tons of explosives on enemy concentration points."

## HEBREW UNIVERSITY AT JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Palestine, Oct. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The foundation stones of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, recently laid in the presence of General Allenby and representatives of the French and Italian detachments, are 12 in number, one for each of the 12 tribes of Israel. One side of the university is on the summit of the Mount of Olives, facing Jerusalem on the one side, and the hills of Moab on the other.

## WOMEN CAR CONDUCTOR ISSUE

CLEVELAND, O.—Several hundred women conductors who seek to hold their jobs on Cleveland cars will be given a hearing before the National War Labor Board at Washington. Five weeks ago a representative of the Department of Labor decided the shortage of manpower here did not compel the employment of women as conductors, and ordered their removal on Nov. 1. Miss Florence Allen, attorney for the women, appealed to the National War Labor Board and on Thursday was notified to file a complaint.

## GOVERNMENT AT BRUGES

LE HAYRE, France (Thursday)—The whole of the Province of Western Flanders and part of Eastern Flanders and Hainaut having been recovered from the Germans, the Belgian Government has decided to establish its administrative departments in Bruges.

## WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

### British Airmen Destroy 13 Hostile Machines and Drive Four Others Down Out of Control—Six Tons of Bombs Dropped

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Field Marshal Haig tonight in a report on British air fighting activities says: "Yesterday our air forces dropped six tons of bombs.

"Thirteen hostile machines were destroyed and four others driven down out of control.

"We also shot down one enemy balloon.

"Ten of our machines are missing. There was no flying by our forces last night."

### Rumanian Ports Closed

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Admiralty reports that German wireless dispatches picked up at Moscow are to the effect that the Rumanian Government has declared all Rumanian ports on the Black Sea and on the Danube closed.

### Heroism of Allied Troops

SALONIKA, Greece (Thursday)—In an order of the day to the allied armies, General D'Esperey, the commander-in-chief in Macedonia, declares that the troops during the recent fighting displayed heroism equal to that exhibited on the western front in France. Concerning the Greek Army he said it had taken a glorious part in the allied victory.

### Belgian Rulers at Bruges

DUNKERQUE, France (Thursday)—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium visited Bruges by airplane on Tuesday. They left Dunkerque at 8.45 o'clock in the morning and landed at Bruges half an hour later. They visited the chief streets of the city and received a joyful welcome from the populace. On their return they left Bruges at 11 o'clock.

### German Boy Scouts Armed

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Boy scouts in Hamburg and other German cities are armed with machine guns and are used frequently in quelling strike outbreaks, according to information reaching the American Intelligence Department.

### Food Shortage in Vienna in View

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch from Holland says Austrian newspapers declare it will be difficult to supply Vienna with food, now that imports from Poland are shut off, on account of the Hungarian situation and the closing of the Bohemian and Moravian frontiers.

## NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE ACTIVITIES IN IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—That the Non-partisan League is endeavoring to shape political affairs in Idaho is shown in the fact that by concerted effort it has been able to dictate all but three of the nominees of one of the old line parties for the November elections, and has indorsed one of these. This success has followed the method of league representatives in canvassing every locality in the State and appealing to individual farmers everywhere. These have been led to believe that the league has been organized to promote non-partisan ad-

ministration of state and county affairs.

R. E. Shepherd, a prominent citizen of Jerome, Idaho, now visiting in Spokane, says that some farmers with socialist tendencies have joined the league because they were convinced that its leaders were working for the overthrow of the present economic and social system, but that these are comparatively few in number; that the farmers of Idaho are as a class as patriotic as any other class of citizens, and that many of them are learning, and the league, instead of being non-partisan, is partisan in the rank and sense of the term and has been foisted for the purpose of personal gain. He is optimistic of its eventual overthrow in Idaho.

While the Non-Partisan League is largely the issue in Idaho right now, says Mr. Shepherd, deeper down in the thought of the substantial and dependable citizen the question of loyalty to the nation is involved.

## "IRISH REPUBLIC" REPORT DENIED

### Statement of Recognition by New York Director of Draft Called "Unqualifiedly False"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report being circulated by Sinn Feiners throughout the country that what they call the "Irish Republic" has been recognized by the New York Director of the Draft, Martin Conboy, has been characterized by Mr. Conboy, in an interview with a representative of this bureau, as "unqualifiedly false."

The foundation upon which this report is based was found in an article printed in the New York Call, the organ of the Socialist Party, in which the statement was made "that a citizen of the Irish Republic may register as such has been decided by Director of the Draft Conboy," for which article, so Mr. Conboy said, that paper had been denied the use of the mails. The case, as Mr. Conboy stated it to this bureau, is as follows:

Four men presented themselves for registration under the Selective Draft Law, Sept. 12, before their local board. In filling out their cards, they answered question 15, which asked their citizenship, by stating that they were citizens of the Irish Republic. The local draft officers objected, saying that they could not be citizens of a country which did not exist, and refused to register them. Moreover, they were arrested and sent to the Tombs, where they were held for several days, finally being released on bail. Their attorney then appealed to Mr. Conboy, who ruled that a man might claim to be a citizen or subject of any country, real or imaginary, that he might select, but pointed out the fact that upon the reverse side of the card, which the registrant himself filled out, there was a space left vacant for remarks, in which he could comment on any statements made by registrants which he considered false. In this case, the registrar stated above his signature that these four men claimed to be citizens of a "so-called Irish Republic," which did not exist, but were in reality subjects of Great Britain. That, Mr. Conboy said, is the whole story.

## ALL-RUSSIAN ARMY TRAINING AT OMSK

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—General Ivanoff, War Minister of the Omsk Government, has arrived from that city to confer with the Allies in an attempt to systematize the mobilization of Russians here for the new army. He will also attempt, through a united command, to bring harmony about among the military leaders of Eastern Siberia, many of whom are now acting independently. He said today:

"A strong army under the All-Russian Government is completing its training at Omsk, but there is urgent need of arms, equipment and money from the Allies. At present Russia is a new and powerful Russia. There is no room in Siberia for a class war, hence the downfall of the Bolsheviks."

The Ufa Government has been removed to Omsk and the authority of the All-Russian Government is being exerted through cabinet ministers. General Ivanoff says that all questions as to conflict of authority have now been adjusted. The organization of the new army is based upon the foundations of iron discipline and unity of command. The officers are responsible to the government and the army is strictly non-political.

GERMAN PILOT SENTENCED

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Germans, once more expressing their regret over the attack by one of their airmen on a Swiss balloon at the frontier on Oct. 8, causing the loss of a Swiss Lieutenant named Ruffy, have announced that the guilty pilot, a non-commissioned officer, has been sentenced to three months in prison.

## SENATE PASSES WIRES BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Heavy fines and imprisonment for interference with wires, messages and other telegraph and telephone property and operations during the period of government control are provided in a House bill, passed on Thursday by the Senate and transmitted to President Wilson.

## NOMINATION CONFIRMED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of Albert Strauss to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board for 10 years.

## NEW ZEALAND AIMS TO SUPPRESS DRINK

### Moderates Want National Ownership, but Business Men's League Is United in Desire to Abolish the Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—"There can be no third party on such an issue. It is right or wrong." In these words the Business Men's Efficiency League of New Zealand, which is fighting magnificently and so far successfully for prohibition, attacks the New Zealand Moderate League, which would make national ownership of the drink traffic an additional issue.

The Moderate League, which declared that it was founded in 1914 to "protect the rights of the great third party on the liquor question, the moderate public," has issued a manifesto which states, in part:

"Prohibitionists propose to put the country to the expenditure of many millions from the public funds for the purpose of effecting their doubtful experiment. They would also destroy approximately £1,000,000 (one million pounds) of annual revenue. . . . The Moderate League, while holding that the people should not be divided by any referendum on domestic matters at this juncture, advocates, in accordance with its platform published in 1914, that when next citizens are called upon to express their views on the liquor question at the ballot box, the question of national ownership shall be an additional issue."

In its reply, the Business Men's League says: "The efficiency-destroying effects of alcoholic liquor have become so evident under the stress of war conditions that the public mind has undergone a great change in its attitude toward drink. The more intelligent section of the community, the more marked has the change been, with the result that the great body of business men throughout New Zealand who in the past have held themselves aloof, and viewed the liquor question as a moral issue only between the prohibitionists and the trade, have come to see that if we are to hold our own in the fierce military struggle of today, and the fiercer commercial struggle that will follow the war, we must get rid of the destructive effects of drink."

As the present law provides that even if no-license were carried it would not come into force for 4½ years, the prohibitionists and the efficiency workers have accepted the recommendations of the official Efficiency Board for immediate closure with compensation. Thus thrown into opposition to both sections, the liquor party has shifted its fighting ground from private monopoly to state control—says the Business Men's statement. It is using the Moderate League as a cloak. "The trade is interested in nothing but itself," continues the statement. "It cares naught for the welfare of the community. It knows that the end has come, and its only motive is to do the best for itself, irrespective of the good of the people."

The National Council of New Zealand, which is representative of all branches of the liquor trade, has resolved to ask for a single ballot paper, providing for the following issues: "National continuance, national ownership, national prohibition; one vote only to be exercised by each voter, and a bare majority of the total votes recorded to decide the issue. In order to obtain an adequate expression of public opinion on this question, all three issues should be submitted to the people at the next general election."

## AMERICAN CHAIR AT THE SORBONNE, PARIS

PARIS, France, Oct. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—A course in American literature and civilization has just been instituted at the Sorbonne (the university of Paris) by the French Minister of Public Instruction. Its purpose is to promote in the sphere of intellectual pursuits the same close and cordial relations between France and the United States that are now binding the two Republics together on other fields. It is hoped to transform this course into a regular professorship and equip it with funds for a library as well as to institute research travels in America.

Prof. Charles Cestre, of the English Department of Bordeaux, has been appointed director of the course. When a student at the Sorbonne, he was the first French student to go to America to take advantage of the English department in a great American university. He graduated at Harvard in 1897 and became an instructor there in 1898. He has written many books and magazine articles and has lectured much in France on American universities and institutions. He was an exchange professor at Harvard in 1917-18, and afterward traveled through the United States as official lecturer of L'Alliance Française.

## GERMAN CRITICISM OF REICHSTAG ADDRESS

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Kaiser conferred on Monday with all the members of the government, talking at length with each individual, and then harangued them in a body, says a dispatch from Zurich to Le Journal. Thus far the German newspapers have printed nothing concerning the Emperor's speech.

The War Cabinet held another long meeting on Tuesday. The address of the Chancellor to the Reichstag is

## METHOD OF BUYING UTILITIES CRITICIZED

### Rudolph Spreckels Says That Proposed Amendment to San Francisco Charter Would Undermine Its Few Safeguards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The fact that the purchase of the United Railroads of San Francisco by the city is practically certain, owing to the rapid expiration of the road's franchises, and that the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company by the city is probable, owing to the development of the city's great Hetch Hetchy project, which will bring water to the bay cities from the high Sierras, makes a proposed amendment to the San Francisco charter, providing a new method for the purchase of public utilities by the city, to be voted on at the Nov. 5 election, a matter of great importance, the combined value of the two utilities named being something like \$57,000,000.

Commenting on the proposed amendment, Rudolph Spreckels, who has long taken an active interest in California public utilities, said to a representative of this paper: "I have never observed a more brazen attempt than is put forth in Amendment No. 27 to undermine the few charter safeguards we have against political spoilsman. If adopted, it would place in the hands of any board of supervisors the power, through the mere adoption of an ordinance, to fix the price and terms upon which the property of any public utility company or any part thereof may be acquired by the city. It further gives such supervisors, or their successors, the right to change the terms of payment and conditions of purchase from time to time. If the supervisors are given such sweeping powers, I predict it would be but a short time before one or more of our public utility companies, in conjunction with the present or succeeding board of supervisors, would attempt to sell their property at an exorbitant price, and no doubt represent that it could be paid for out of the earnings of the utility over a period of years."

"Such a plan has been urged quite recently by politicians and supervisors in connection with the United Railroads, and affords us a very good line on one of the purposes behind amendment 27. It is absurd to think that the net earnings of any utility will permit the payment of interest to its security holders, a payment on account of any purchase price agreed upon by such company and political office holders. The purchase of any utility under such an agreement would inevitably lead to increased charges for the service rendered the public, or an additional tax levy to pay the yearly deficiency and a contracted financial liability by the city would be created which must undermine its credit and retard its growth and prosperity."

"It will be seen that such a power given to the supervisors would greatly increase the incentive for corruption. It would open the door wide for the owners of public utility companies to unload their over-capitalized securities upon the city at their own price whenever they can control the members of the Board of Supervisors, and succeed in misleading a majority of voters by false representation, political corruption or bought publicity, intended to deceive the people. The charter now affords the people every opportunity to acquire any public utility on an honest basis."



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criticized sharply by a majority of the newspapers. The extracts from the speech circulated by the Wolf Bureau, the semi-official news agency, are to some extent garbled, while other passages bear so little resemblance to what Prince Maximilian said that they appear to have been invented.

The Socialist newspapers, the Zülfich dispatch continues, are particularly outspoken. The Fränkische Tagespost of Nuremberg, Bavaria, says that the Emperor must not think the German people are going to continue the war for months to please him.

"If the Emperor must go," it adds, "let him go at once."

The correspondent reports that the Chancellor and the Pan-Germans are working actively toward the formation of a national defense government. He says a proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost has been drafted with the help of General von Ludendorff, and that he understands it will be published as soon as President Wilson's reply has been received. It is expected in Berlin, the correspondent adds, that the President will not allow himself to be flouted and ridiculed by the existing German Government.

## BRITISH REFUSAL TO RESTORE THE GERMAN COLONIES

(Continued from page one)

world, which are closely concerned, or almost as closely concerned as the interests of the British Empire itself.

"After all, more and more, the world is being united by bonds of commerce, travel, and mutual intercommunication. Are these to be at the mercy of a power which has been bound by no treaties, checked by no scruples, and is as deaf to the voice of humanity as it is to its pledged word and to decent methods of warfare?"

"Therefore, fellow citizens of mine, drawn from all parts of the British Empire and the Motherland, all may agree that if we are to remain in our own interests and the interests of the world, in the highest interests of the true progress of liberty, if we are to remain a united Empire, it is absolutely necessary that the ways by which we can communicate with each other should never again be at the mercy of any unscrupulous power. That is the first condition of our successfully carrying out this great experiment of human organization known as the British Empire."

The second condition, Mr. Balfour continued, was moral. The British Empire rested upon mutual confidence, action, and conviction, and it was their business as a united Empire to carry on the great united and imperial work. He had always cherished this view of their destinies, and always believed in its accomplishment, but he had no proof that, when the time of strain came, the Empire would prove itself equal to the strain. Now, however, whatever else could be said of these four years of war, they had supplied that proof fully and abundantly. That was one of the German statesmen's greatest disappointments, and to him it was more than a fact that so many more hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers had been added to their fighting force, so much more of the Empire's resources put at the associated powers' disposal in the great war.

It was that, but to him it was much more. It was a standing proof and an evidence that this Empire of theirs not only stood for freedom and peace, but that, when one of those rare moments came when every effort is required from every citizen, and every man had to consider that he may be called on to make the final sacrifice of all he holds dear to serve the national cause, they found the fellow citizens of this Empire were one in heart and courage in whatever part of the globe their homes might be. That was one of the heritages of the war. The war would leave them deprived of much, but it would also leave behind a memory of the power the Empire had shown in throwing all its strength unselfishly into the great cause, and he thought he might say without undue arrogance or unfounded hopes that it would leave them all with the expectation and the certitude that those efforts would not be in vain, but would be crowned by not only an honorable and triumphant, but above all a durable peace.

"I thank you," Mr. Balfour concluded, "for having given me this opportunity of saying to my fellow countrymen, from whatever part of the Empire they may be drawn, how deeply I feel the increased sense of unity which now for all time is going to bind us together."

## CAPTAIN TARDIEU TO RETURN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of France, in the United States, who since last June has been a member of the French Cabinet, will return to America shortly. It is said the French Government is sending him back for a short stay because close contact with the Administration here is regarded as more than ever necessary just now.



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## MR. KERENSKY ON RUSSIAN ATTITUDE

In Address at the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference in London He Disputes the "Legend" of Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following is the address read by Mr. Kerensky at the recent Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference in London.  
"I have to thank the conference for the high honor which it has given me in allowing me to speak at its meeting in my capacity as its guest. You have thus given me the opportunity of explaining myself to the most competent assembly of the representatives of the working class and the Socialist parties of the nations allied to Russia.  
"I do not speak here as a member of a party, or even as a Socialist, but solely as a Russian defending the national cause and honor of his country. It is the more easy for me to speak thus, in that the Socialist Party to which I belong—the Social Revolutionary Party—has devoted all its strength to the cause of the country, to the cause of the national defense, and to the regeneration of the Russian State under democratic and republican form. I speak not only to the opinion of the working classes of the allied countries; I am sure, in advance, of the support of the great working class. I would speak also to public opinion throughout the allied nations in its entirety, because I am not now pleading here in a foreign land the cause of any one party, or any one class; I am defending the vital interests of the whole Russian people.  
"I want, first, to protest, with my utmost energy against the opinion which has been expressed here, as elsewhere, that Russia has left the alliance of the nations which are fighting against Germany, in making a separate peace with Germany. I offer once more my testimony, as I offered it three months ago in London, that Russia has never recognized the peace of Brest-Litovsk, and has never ceased to struggle against Germany. I go further, and I affirm that the part which Russia has played in the common cause of our alliance can never be struck out of the general balance sheet of national sacrifices.  
"I will not speak here any more of the first years of the war, when, at a time when the British Empire was still in process of organizing its great army, the Russian Army, almost without arms, almost with naked feet, stood between Europe and disaster, sacrificing without reckoning millions of its best citizens.  
"What I want to draw special attention to is that Revolutionary Russia, so despised at this moment by victorious governments, had concentrated upon its front during the summer of last year the largest number of German troops who had ever been there since the beginning of the war. This effort of Revolutionary Russia allowed the United States, which entered the war after the Russian revolution, to get ready for the combat to such an extent that the calculations of the German General Staff as to the inevitable delay of America have been overthrown. The basis of the allied victory has been watered with Russian blood too abundantly for anyone to realize the idea (not very generous in itself) of profiting by the crime of the Bolsheviks against Russia, to the detriment of the interests of Russia. The time and place are not suited for detailed explanations; detailed explanations of how the German General Staff and crowds of fanatics managed to break the Russian front and to penetrate even to the very heart of Russia. In this assembly I know there is no one who would seek to throw upon the Russian revolutionists the consequences of the Tsarist regime. It is necessary for me to say once for all, as I have said in Russia, no one in Russia has recognized the peace of Brest-Litovsk, but also that in fact Russia has never yet since the beginning of the war found itself in a state of peace with Germany.  
"Under new forms of war, in an unorganized state, the struggles of the Russian people against an implacable enemy continue without ceasing. You here in the West only hear distant echoes of this violent struggle, such as the news of the peasant rising in the Ukraine; the news of the heroic attempt against the life of the German Ambassador; the news of the revolts at Moscow and Petrograd; but what you remain in ignorance of is the enormous work of organization which was accomplished by the Russian democracy, by the Socialist and Liberal parties, by intellectuals, by officers, and the working class and peasant organizations in the terrible conditions of the Bolshevik terror.  
"Today you are beginning to see the results of this long work, and in response to the appeal that has been made, the troops of the allied nations have arrived to take up the struggle against a common enemy. Do you think the Allies consider they have gone into a neutral or enemy country? No, gentlemen, we must finish once for all with this legend of the neutrality of Russia, and it is on you—the conference of workmen and Socialists—that falls the duty of emphasizing your alliance with the Russian people, because it is the Russian democracy which has never abandoned its struggle against Germany, and because it is by the initiative of its democracy that the intervention has begun.  
"What violations of truth there lay in the declaration of the resolution proposed by a group of members of the French delegation! That intervention has been called for by the Russian capitalist bourgeoisie and by the international bourgeoisie, moved exclusively by material interest. Is it possible that the members of the con-

ference who are the authors of this resolution do not know that the Russian capitalist bourgeoisie is running a race with the Bolsheviks in their appeal for the gracious support of the German Emperor? Do they not know that the bourgeois governments of the Ukraine, of Finland, of the Don, are in alliance, like the Bolsheviks, with Germany? Do they not know that even one party of the Liberals, with Milukoff at their head, was ready to pass over to the side of Germany, if Germany wished?  
"The resolution in question declares, further, that the suggested intervention can only favor the designs of German imperialism. Do not the authors of the resolution know that already, long before the arrival of the allied troops in Russia, those traitors to the country, to the revolution, and to democracy—the Bolsheviks—had already rendered German imperialism master of Eastern Europe, and had received for their services to the German reaction the title of the Ultra-Democratic Government, which was given to them by the Emperor William himself? No, this Russian democracy, which has seen too close at hand what a collapse for the world victorious German imperialism prepares; it is this democracy which has renewed the struggle against Germany in the name of its patriotic and international duty, and has called to its aid the troops of the allied democracy. For the Socialists of a country on whose territory the troops of the five quarters of the world are fighting together in its defense, what hypocrisy for them to protest against the giving of military aid to another State!"

## WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—At the annual conference of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the South African Union, which was held at Johannesburg in July, a resolution was passed urging the government to introduce a short bill removing the sex franchise disability throughout the union with as little delay as possible. In support of this reform it was urged that it was unjust to ask women to wait a consolidating franchise bill with a woman suffrage clause, since this would mean indefinite postponement of the settlement of the question. The enfranchisement of 6,000,000 women in Great Britain and the granting of the federal vote to Canadian women during the war, together with the fact that President Wilson had proclaimed woman suffrage to be one of the fundamentals of the foundation of future justice, was also urged in support of the measure. It was further argued that the fact that men legislate on behalf of women was no answer to women's demand to be allowed to help in the solution of the world's difficulties; and finally that at the end of the war there would probably be a large influx of people from all nations who would have a voice in public affairs, while the women of the country would remain unenfranchised.  
A resolution was also passed that a special effort should be made to forward the women's suffrage cause by organizing addresses to Dutch and English women's societies and by making propaganda work among women a foremost activity of the societies affiliated to the association during the year. The association also decided to include all social reform work in its program as tending to bring the vote nearer, the obtaining of the vote for women being always its main object. It was accordingly resolved that the league should endeavor to nominate and elect women at the next municipal election to represent women and children, and that the members of the association should try to support women entering professions, also that the congress should ask the government to consider the claims of women doctors or other professional women to positions which the government had the power to fulfill.  
The secretary reported that a deputation bearing a resolution calling upon the government to grant a measure of women's suffrage had been received in full public session of the provincial congress at Bloemfontein by Mr. Malan and Colonel Mouton. It had been hoped that a similar deputation might be received by the Transvaal Provincial Council at Pretoria, but facilities were not afforded, on the plea of pressure of business. The report stated that the women of the Cape Province had won the right to sit on municipal councils.  
Among the measures affecting women recently passed by the Union Parliament, the most important is the Factory Act and the association has been largely instrumental in bringing about its passage. This act is to improve the conditions of women and children working in factories, shops, etc., and it provides for the establishment of a minimum wage by means of wages boards.  
The question of the enfranchisement of women was debated in the Senate Union Parliament in the spring, great public interest in the proceedings being manifested. A resolution in favor of the desirability of legislation enabling women to exercise the franchise, subject to such qualifications as might be determined by Parliament, was passed after a strong speech in favor of the motion by Senator Whiteside.

## ENGLISH SHOPS CLOSING EARLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Home Secretary has decided to continue in force the present general early closing order for shops without any alteration in the closing hours. The new order which has been made for this purpose will hold good until further notice.

## APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At the request of the War Cabinet, Sir David Harrel has resumed the position of chairman of the Committee on Production.

## THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VI  
This is the sixth of a series of short articles dealing with the general subject of chemistry and some of its everyday applications. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 2, July 11, Sept. 18, Oct. 4 and Oct. 12.

The cult of alchemy was at its zenith during the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth centuries, holding the place with many that religion did with others. People believed implicitly in the existence of the Philosopher's Stone, and planned their faith to its potency to an incredible extent. It was, of course, in the great majority of cases, simply a matter of suggestion accepted by those who were on the outlook for the means of increasing wealth. And there were many who drew no distinction between the Philosopher's Stone, which was supposed to have the power of transmuting the base into the noble metals, and what was called the Elixir of Life, a substance which would promote and preserve health and increase longevity. Thus the appeal was also made to credulity through the desire for health and the fear of disease.

The attitude of the Church had undoubtedly much to do with the popularity of alchemy, many bishops and fathers being alchemists. Indeed chemical laboratories were to be found in monasteries scattered broadcast throughout Christendom, resembling the laboratories which were attached to the ancient Egyptian temples. But it cannot be held that the church consistently supported it. It did so only when it suited its own purposes. One thing, however, is certain, that because of the association of members of the church with alchemy it became mixed up with mysticism. This is apparent in the works of Albertus Magnus, Basil Valentine, and other ecclesiastics. Therein are freely set forth invocations to divine authority, asking the divine blessing on such chemical operations as distillation, sublimation, calcination, etc. The modern chemist has obviated this necessity, he thinks, by the finer quality of his filter-paper and apparatus generally—to say nothing of the use he now makes of coal gas!

The Philosopher's Stone was also called the grand magistry, and the quintessence. Many alchemists declared they had handled the substance; and they actually described it. Usually it was considered to be red in color. Paracelsus said it was like ruby, and brittle and transparent like glass. Van Helmont declared it to be transparent, resembling saffron; Helvetius held that it had the appearance of sulphur; while another writer, with—shall it be said—a broader outlook, stated that its color might be white, red, yellow, green, or even sky-blue. He obviously felt justified in being indefinite; and not without reason.

Some alchemists were of the opinion that the magistry was of two kinds, the grand magistry which could produce gold, the small magistry which would give silver. The quantities to be used varied greatly, according to different writers. Roger Bacon asserted that one part would convert 100,000 parts of a base metal into gold. Its power was thus believed to be extraordinarily great. So much so, that people came to believe almost anything about it they might be told by a savant.

Thus it came about that in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries it was freely prescribed as a health preservative and promoter of long life. Raymond Tully was said to have renewed his youth by means of it; and it was suggested by some that in all probability the great length of years of the patriarchs must have been due to the fact that they were in the knowledge of the secret. Besides being health-giving, it was credited with the power of increasing wisdom and virtue. It was expected ultimately to produce Aristotles and Solomons. Unfortunately the recipes for its manufacture were so enigmatical that it could not be prepared unless by the initiated; so the Aristotles and Solomons never became very plentiful. The story goes that after Arnaud de Villeneuve had explained its manufacture to a pupil, the latter exclaimed: "But, master, I do not understand." To which the master replied that next time it would be clearer.

The philosophic power had still more wonderful properties. It was supposed to be able to make pearls and precious stones, and to prepare the alkaliest. Now the alkaliest was a universal solvent, a substance which would dissolve every other substance. But it is strange that it did not strike even Paracelsus, its discoverer, how very difficult it would have been to contain this body in any vessel. For would it not have simply gone through the bottom of any and every receptacle into which it was poured? The chemists of olden days were not unlike many theorists in these days.

Every fallacious system has its brief day of human following and then its glory wanes. About the end of the Sixteenth Century, alchemy was subjected to many vigorous attempts to expose its absurd pretensions. Strife arose in consequence, for many of its dupes defended it wholeheartedly and did not scruple when they could to administer punishment to its assailants. It can readily be understood how strongly the system was entrenched, when it is known that at a certain period almost all the courts in Europe had an alchemist. He was apparently as much a necessity to them as a court fool or a poet laureate. Notwithstanding this, however, there were times when fraud became so rife as to necessitate stringent laws against the practice of alchemy. In the reign of Henry IV, for example, it was decreed that "none from henceforward

shall use to multiply gold or silver, or use the craft of multiplication; and if the same do he shall incur the pain of felony."

Alchemy was bitterly attacked by Kunkel, Boerhaave, Geoffroy, Kraproth, and other chemists of repute and influence. But in spite of this it had supporters in England till near the close of the Eighteenth Century. Dr. James Price of Guildford, a Fellow of the Royal Society, professed it until 1783; and hermetic societies existed in Westphalia, Königsberg, and Carlsruhe, down to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The art of Hermes never succeeded in the transmutation of the base metals into gold, except hypothetically in the imagination of credulous humanity. But out of the efforts of many thoughtful men the present has grown with its enlightened views and fuller knowledge. Alchemy, although in many respects a remarkable example of the extent to which human reason may aberrate, can never be without human interest. It brought to view many fresh fields of research, and led to the discovery of many facts of great importance during its strange and devious career.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain free of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 391)  
Boston Prices Exceed New York's

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Possibly the following may be of interest to The Christian Science Monitor in its crusade against profiteering, especially in Boston, where, it seems to me, after living in reasonable New York, the evil is rampant.

Of one thing I am sure, that Boston is the more expensive city of the two in which to live. When making this statement to others and expressing astonishment at the prices I was asked to pay, the reply was often given, "But undoubtedly New York prices have advanced considerably since you left." So, being in the vicinity of New York's best market (Washington) on Sept. 28, I went in simply out of curiosity. The market with whom I formerly traded told me that rump steak was then 45 cents and had never been higher. No wonder I felt as if I had fallen among highwaymen when Boston exacted 75 cents a pound. Isn't this profiteering? At Ninety-sixth Street, about six miles from Washington Market, the price asked was 46 cents—a reasonable increase for a residential district.

During the first months of this year, before leaving New York, the highest I had paid for sirloin, tenderloin or Delmonico steak was 30 cents. I did not ask the present prices on these as I had no thought of writing this letter at that time, but no doubt The Christian Science Monitor representative could furnish a more detailed list of prices that would be really interesting reading to Bostonians. In the market I noticed the following:

	New York	Boston
Rump steak	45c	75c
Chops	35c	60c
Bananas	30c	40c
Oranges	40c	60c
Lettuce	5c	10c

In Boston one finds a difference in prices even on the two sides of an avenue; for instance, on one side of Massachusetts Avenue a salad dressing sold for 35 cents, while by going down the street the same brand and size could be purchased for 28 cents. More profiteering? Cereals and other things are the same.

A fruit dealer recently told me that he could go to New York and buy bananas cheaper than the same company would sell to him in Boston, making due allowance for freight.

Boston will not forget the occasion for the Tea Party that made her famous, nor should she bear with any better grace now another form of injustice camouflaged as "war prices." If the retailers have any satisfactory explanation to make as to why prices are higher here than in other large cities, it would be welcomed by housekeepers. I am sure. The impression received by persons coming from outside of Boston is that they are being badly imposed upon.

(Signed) S. JESSIE SMITH.  
Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 1918.

(No. 400)  
"Invest in" Bonds, Not "Buy"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We sometimes heard it said that the Liberty Loan was not being subscribed as rapidly as we had a right to expect it to be. It is generally accepted that thinking underlies all of our activity, and certainly thinking underlies the investment in Liberty bonds. Would not the vast majority of individuals think differently if we should say, "Invest in Liberty bonds" instead of, "Buy Liberty bonds"? People always hesitate about buying something that is new or unfamiliar, but they dearly love a good investment. Surely, as an investment, a Liberty bond has no equal; and would it not be a truer statement to change our slogan from "Buy a Bond" to "Invest in Liberty Bonds"?

(Signed) EDNA SAINT.  
Dalton, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1918.

## MEAT PRICES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has issued orders increasing the price of meat, except pork, as from Sept. 22, and increasing the price of pork as from Oct. 6. Notices under the meat (retail prices) orders prescribe the new retail prices of meat, and amendments of the meat (maximum prices) order, 1917, and the edible offals (maximum prices) order, 1918, prescribe the new wholesale prices of meat and the new prices of offals respectively. The new prices show a general increase of 2d. per pound on the current prices.

## REPORT ON FRENCH MASONRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The report of the Special Committee on French Masonry recommending the recognition of the two Masonic bodies of France, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge of California at its recent communication for 1918, contains the results of an exhaustive inquiry into the origin and nature of the differences between Anglo-Saxon and French or Latin Masonry and it also sets forth many facts and observations of interest not only to the Masons of the world but to all observers of world movements and tendencies.

An important point of discussion in this report is the matter of the discontinuance of the use of the Bible in the French lodges, the fact being recalled that "the French Masons have been roundly denounced and abused by grand lodges and ecclesiastical powers as godless and atheistic." The report then sets forth evidence to show that in discarding the use of the Bible the French Masons were not taking their stand on a materialistic or atheistic basis but "had no other end in view than to proclaim absolute liberty of conscience."

"In some quarters," continues the document, "we find the claim made that the Bible was taken from the altars of the French lodges because of the attacks of the (Roman) Catholic Church on Masonry in that republic, and that because the Bible was used on the altars of the Church, Masonry could not place it upon its altars and remain consistent in its defense of the rights of conscience."

Commenting on the ecclesiastical phase of the situation the report says: "It is not possible for us, as deeply attached as we are to our rituals, forms, and professions, to affirm with any surety the attitude that we would take on the subject of religion, if we were unhappily situated in a (Roman) Catholic country, in the midst of an antagonistic population and subject to the vicious and continuous attacks of powerful ecclesiastical and illiberal influences."

"Our brethren in France suffer from slanderous reports and accusations and are the objects of hatred and persecution. They should have our sympathy and we should strive to view with brotherly concern the measures they have in good faith adopted. Because references to the Deity have been stricken from the French constitutions and the Bible does not lie upon French altars, your committee has no more right to pronounce French Masonry godless and atheistic than it has to assert that the people of the United States are godless and atheistic because there is no reference to the Deity in their Constitution, or that the schools of our country are atheistic because the Bible is not taught therein."

"We are not disposed to reverence the religious sentiments nor admire the Christian kindness of the German militarists, no matter how loudly and frequently they call upon God; but, on the other hand, we believe in the charity and tolerance and brotherly love and the love of liberty of our valiant French brethren, who have omitted the name but not the service of God from their rituals and constitutions, and who are fighting for the very essence of Freemasonry. Noble France is in the very forefront of the great fight for humanity and is aiding in no uncertain or impotent way the great cause of Masonic brotherhood and the universality of Freemasonry. We are very hopeful that our French brethren, having been brought into new and intimate relations with their American brethren, will in the near future, out of a new-born love for us, and inspired by a fraternal desire for a closer spiritual union, alter their constitutions and rituals to more nearly conform to those which bind in fraternal bonds the hearts of more than 1,000,000 American Masons."

According to this report the Masonic scholars and jurists of the world are coming to be divided into groups on the subject of the healing of the breach between Anglo-Saxon and Latin Masonry. While the larger group believes that no recognition of the French bodies should be made the second group, constantly growing in size and importance, says the report, having made new evaluations and formed new conclusions since the war has thrust this subject into prominence, demands a better and a wiser solution. It is with this second group that the Grand Lodge of California takes its stand in voting to recognize the French bodies. In this connection the report says: "Notwithstanding the attitude assumed at different times in the past by the Grand Lodge of California with respect to the recognition of grand bodies of Masonry in Latin countries, the time has now arrived when there must be a new examination of the question and a revision of former judgments. Our past judgments correctly reflected our best thought, but now a new spirit broods over the world and the conditions growing out of the great war compel us to change some of our rules and earlier deter-

minations. The time has arrived when our brethren demand that the reality of universal brotherhood be substituted for empty words, phrases and expressions; that we be neither confused nor misled by catchwords for which we have developed an almost superstitious reverence. Now is a time for our institution to show a broad catholicity of spirit and not to reject any Masonic power which holds sway over the affections of men and engages the attention of the world, if that power displays the principles of brotherly love, relief and truth, and is working for the benefit and happiness of humanity, and bases itself upon the eternal and immutable principles of Freemasonry."

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LIVERPOOL, England.—The Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Smith, made a strong statement with regard to the punishment of those who have broken international law, in the course of a speech delivered at a luncheon given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

He began by paying a high tribute to the Prime Minister, saying that he thought no braver or more ingenious man had ever appeared at any great crisis in the history of the country. Mr. Lloyd George's courage never faltered, even when the gravest disaster to the Empire threatened. Perhaps his supreme personal contribution to the war had been the decision, from which he never deviated, that the strategic direction of the Western campaign should be in the hands of one man. He had fought for that for months against every kind of opposition, though he had never been confronted with the opposition of Sir Douglas Haig. Sir F. E. Smith also spoke of the ability with which Mr. Lloyd George had performed the great duties of his office.

"I have given close attention," he continued, "to the subject of international law, and I tell you plainly that there is in international law abundant warrant for the punishment, both in their persons and in their purses, of proved and identified criminals. It has not been becoming, until the hope of victory was recently formed upon the events in the field, to talk of what we should do when victory came. That those persons who can be identified with universally admitted acts of outrage are to escape with impunity is a view of the situation which I certainly should find it difficult to accept."

"We are told it will not be possible for Germany to pay indemnities, upon German law is demanding £300,000,000 from the Bolsheviks. There are great assets in Germany. It is a matter which is irrelevant, from one point of view, as to whether those assets are pledged by the German Government to the citizens of that country who have supplied the money for the war to be carried on. The relevant answer on the subject to the German Government is, 'You have pillaged and destroyed Belgium and ravaged France, and your first obligation is to compensate Belgium and then France, and then pay those who put up the money to enable you to commit those outrages.'"

ROME COURT MAKES RULING  
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ROME, Italy.—The Court of Law in Rome has recently given a decision of practical importance regarding marital authorization, to the effect that war imprisonment must be regarded as equivalent to "absence," in the sense of article 135 C. C., and that a woman whose husband is a prisoner may therefore take any steps she desires without marital authorization. The question arose over the case of Signora Pirro-Berardi, of Nettuno, whose husband was a prisoner of war in Austria, and who was obliged to take steps involving marital authorization. Her appeal was supported by her lawyer, Adriano Belli. The decision was given by Judges Gagliardi, Pagano, and Cocchetti, and was in opposition to that of the public ministry.

## THE PENNINE RANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In school geographies one learned that the so-called Pennine Range runs through the northern counties of England from north to south, and in imagination one figures a well defined mountain chain forming a watershed dividing the rivers which flow east into the North Sea from those which run west and lose themselves in the Irish Sea. But when one penetrates into the region the Pennine Range mysteriously disappears from sight and thereafter rarely recurs to thought even as a school-day reminiscence. The entire region is traversed by valleys separating ridge after ridge of high moors and fells in endless procession, each narrow ghyll drained by its racing beck, each wider dale by its picturesque river. In Yorkshire there seems to be local distinction made between moors and fells, the former being formed of peat and often covered with ling and heather, the latter clothed with short, close grass on a shallow soil sparsely covering the underlying white limestone which breaks out in frequent terraced outcroppings. The moors are rich in color; the fells a universal green and gray which blend into ethereal haze under the soft illusive gray of the English atmosphere. From the rivers in the valleys the moors or fells rise to heights varying from 1200 to somewhat over 2000 feet, and once on top one feels oneself on enchanted ground—for all is as it has ever been. A few scattered sheep look gently up, grouse start whirring from under one's feet, and the lapwing whirrs aloft, uttering its plaintive cry.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PUNISHMENT

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## RAIL TRANSPORTATION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Lack of coal as well as lack of transport facilities in the shape of sufficient rolling stock have been the cause of many difficulties on the Italian railways. The passenger service has been greatly inconvenienced, while the goods service has found great difficulties in coping with the demands made upon it. The use of lignite in Italy as a substitute for coal has been strongly urged, but here, again, it has been pointed out that its greater bulk as compared with coal, coupled with the transport difficulties, presents a considerable problem as regards its use at a distance from the localities in which it is produced. The high prices charged for seasonal fruits and other articles of food in some parts of the country are also attributed in some degree to lack of efficient transport. According to the Corriere della Sera, railway trucks are to be expected from America in the spring and in the meantime Signor Villa has endeavored to supply the needs of the railways by obtaining trucks from England. It was found, however, that these were of too light a make for use on the Italian railways with their steep gradients, and arrangements have been made by which they are to be consigned to France, while that country will in exchange send a certain quantity of more heavily built cars, provided with brakes, for use in Italy. The country's most urgent needs in the matter of coal have, it is understood, been provided for by arrangement with the Allies.



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PRESS VIEWS ON  
PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Newspapers of United States,  
With Few Exceptions, Ap-  
prove Call Upon Germany  
for a Complete Surrender

President Wilson's reply to the German request for an armistice, in which he says he cannot trust the present German Government and calls for surrender by the enemy, is upheld by the newspapers of the United States, with few exceptions. Editorial views are appended.

## Boston Post

The final reply of the President of the United States to the German plea for an armistice is a stern and stinging demand for "not peace negotiations, but surrender." Furthermore, the President hands over the whole matter of armistice to the governments of the Allies, suggesting only that if those governments feel disposed to effect peace, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to frame terms that will insure "unrestricted power" to enforce any peace to which the German Government has agreed. In the strongest language that he has as yet used the President expresses his implied but utter disbelief in any unguaranteed German promises in the field.

## Boston Herald

The President's note clearly means unconditional surrender. His treatment of the third point, in particular—the responsibility of the house of Hohenzollern—is all that the most vigilant upholder of allied rights could ask for. What the President calls his "harsh word," but his necessary one, is undeniably distinct, brushing away all the sophistries with which Germany's replies have recently been veiled as to the overtone of the government there. The President is perfectly explicit. He, moreover, takes the question of peace and of armistice to the Allies, and that is where it belongs.

## Boston Globe

Mr. Wilson only says what all the American people would say, and all the people of the allied nations, in his assertion that "the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy." Peace can be made only with the German people because only the German people can be trusted to keep it. If there is to be a peace with the German Government, it must be an imposed peace, a peace accorded only after surrender.

## Boston Transcript

The warning voice of the people of the United States must have been heard by their government, but the head of their government has yet to heed it. In number three of his new series of notes to Germany Mr. Wilson neither meets the demand of his people that discussion of peace with Germany be stopped, nor makes their demand of unconditional surrender as the only condition upon which, with their approval, peace can be concluded. He begins his communication with the false assumption that he has "received the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces." Now this may be clever, but it is not correct. . . . Following this false assumption Mr. Wilson discusses briefly the sort of armistice which "he would feel justified" in submitting for the consideration of our allies, as if he were an arbiter between the common enemy and our allies. Then he proceeds to do what the German Government asked him to do on Oct. 6 last, when it requested him "to take steps to restore peace" and "to notify all belligerents of this request."

## New York World

Meeting promptly and energetically the expectations of the people of the United States and of all their co-belligerents, President Wilson's response to Germany's propositions for an armistice and peace is the statement that with some misgivings he has referred the matter to the military advisers of the countries with which Germany is at war to determine whether they regard such an armistice advisable from a military point of view. Speaking for the United States as well as for the Western Allies, he says frankly, that, accepting Germany's promises and agreements, the only armistice that he would feel justified in considering would be one that left a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. With language plain and more solemn than was ever before used in a communication of this kind, the President repeats his assertion that the Government of Germany which instigated this war is not to be trusted.

## New York Sun

The cool, clear, temperate statement of the allied will and purpose will have its good effect. It will clear away German illusions without arousing a passion of desperate resistance. It gives the German fire-breathers no chance to preach a crusade; it strengthens the hands of those who see the hopelessness of further struggle.

## New York Times

The great force and emphasis of the words with which President Wilson begins his reply to the German note of Oct. 21, declaring that he had received "the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace" laid down in his address of

Jan. 8, and his subsequent addresses, may suggest he is in receipt of other and more definite commitments of the German Government than those which have come to the public knowledge. However that may be, it is surrender and nothing short of surrender that he now demands of Germany as the condition to which she must assent before peace can be discussed.

## New York Herald

In his plain notice to Prussianism that it must surrender, the President accurately and clearly voices the demand of the American people. No less does he reflect the view of all Americans when he strips the camouflage from the German Government itself. It may be, he says—graciously accepting the assurances of Prince Max of Baden and his associates for more than they are worth—that future wars have been brought under control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

So long, then, as Germany remains in the hands of its military masters and monarchical authorities the United States has for it just one word—Surrender!

## New York Tribune

The President's reply to Germany is perhaps the strangest diplomatic document of the whole war so far. Of its probable consequences, immediate and deferred, no one can pretend at once to speak. He stipulates that the armistice shall be one that will make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities or thwart any arrangements that are entered into. That is strong enough. But he goes on immediately to say, in effect, that the solemn assurances of the German Government are worthless, because it is evident that the German people have no means of controlling the military authorities and that the power of the Kaiser—called the King of Prussia—over the policy of the Empire is unimpaired. . . . The point seems to be that by submitting to an armistice that will leave Germany powerless to renew hostilities, the Kaiser-controlled people can convince the world that they accept in good faith the terms and principles of peace laid down by Mr. Wilson.

## Philadelphia Inquirer

If there are those whom the President's consent to transmit the armistice request may disappoint, who would have preferred that he hold no parley with the present rulers of Germany beyond insisting upon an unconditional surrender, such persons will be reassured and gratified by the vigor and lucidity of the President's comment upon the unsatisfactory nature of the representations which have been made with regard to the alleged reorganization of the Imperial German Government and by the frankness and force which his determination to deal only with "veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany," is reasserted.

## Baltimore Sun

The heartening part of President Wilson's note is that in which he says that if the United States Government must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany, now or later, it must demand not peace negotiations but surrender. That is the word the American people have been waiting for. It is also the logical word.

## Charleston News and Courier

The German answer to this note must be one of three things: It must be revolution, unconditional surrender, or defiance. If revolution or surrender comes, the war will end, not otherwise. The peace trap of the Potsdam autocrats has failed.

## Memphis Commercial Appeal

Germany is paying the penalty today for her policy in 1914 of regarding sacred contracts as scraps of paper. President Wilson cannot trust the present German Government. Therefore, he demands that Germany be placed in a position where, if she elects to break her word, her capacity for harm is destroyed. Mr. Wilson meets the highest expectations of liberty, justice and democracy.

MINERS OF UTAH  
WELL PAID WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—While considerable comment has been made regarding high wages paid in the shipyards and the ammunition plants, John Crawford, State Inspector of Coal Mines, declares that the miners of Utah are probably the best-paid workers in the United States.

According to Mr. Crawford, some of the miners are now drawing more pay than the superintendents of the mines. He cites the case of one miner he knows, employed by the Standard Coal Mine at Standardville, Utah, who drew \$533 as his month's wages in July. Another received a monthly pay check of \$530. Two other miners, employed at the Black Hawk Mine, received \$460 and \$455, respectively, as their month's wages.

The average miner in Utah, Mr. Crawford says, is drawing from \$10 to \$15 a day, the few instances noted above being exceptional. Mine foremen in Utah receive about \$210 a month, while superintendents receive \$5000 a year, by which it will be observed that there are some miners receiving more than their chiefs. Mr. Crawford recalls the time when it was exceptional for a miner to make \$120 a month. Mine foremen a few years ago received about \$120 a month for a 10-hour day. The present day is eight hours.

PEOPLE TO DECIDE  
GERMANY'S FATE

(Continued from page one)

force whatever engagements the German Government undertakes to carry out. That these terms will be severe and "harsh" is taken for granted. They will be such, it is believed, as will virtually mean the complete surrender of the German Army, or its demobilization to such an extent as to prevent any possibility of treachery or trickery. In other words, the German Army, it is believed, will be dealt with on the assumption that it is the military weapon of those autocratic rulers whose words cannot be trusted. The German Government's idea of German "honor," senators pointed out, is a question which is altogether subordinate to the military exigencies of the Allies.

"The judgment of the American people has been announced in two short words: 'Unconditional surrender.' Nothing has taken place to modify this demand." This was the comment made on Thursday on the President's reply by Representative Fessenden.

"I do not believe the President or the allied authorities will be satisfied with anything short of unconditional surrender, and I think the President makes that perfectly plain in his note, leaving to General Foch and the allied commanders the adjustment of the terms of any armistice that may be entered into to prescribe the course that must be followed by the German armies," said Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

"The sooner," he said, "our enemies are given unequivocally to understand that nothing short of unconditional surrender will be accepted, the sooner that surrender will come, and with it the end of a disastrous war."

## M. Poincaré on Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Poincaré, accompanied by the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and other ministers and northern departments' representatives, have visited Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, and other places in the evacuated districts. At Arras he was received by the prefect and General Plumer.

Having congratulated the British troops on their success, he proceeded to Lille, where the Mayor described the prolonged suffering of the inhabitants and the supreme courage which had been shown on all hands during the German occupation. The President declared that complete victory was now only a matter of time.

No obstacles nor political ambushment could retard the march of destiny. Those who had assumed the responsibility of unchaining on the world the monstrous war, had dreamed of establishing their hegemony on force, but force had put itself in the service of the free nations and, before long, the hour of Germany's total defeat would sound.

## Democratization Reported

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The democratization of Germany is spreading through the federal states, according to a dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende from Berlin.

At a meeting of the Crown Council at Dresden yesterday the question of asking Socialists to join the government was considered. The Baden Government met at Karlsruhe to consider the abolition of the three-class franchise system and the introduction of the proportional franchise. Württemberg also is said to be considering whether the government's representatives in the Federal Council shall not henceforth receive instructions direct from the representatives elected by the people rather than from the Württemberg Government. The democratization of the First Chamber there is also being considered.

## Reply Reaches England

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Cabinet met this morning presumably to discuss President Wilson's reply to Germany. The reply was received by the Foreign Office from the British Embassy at Washington.

## Dr. Liebknecht's Prospects

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, former member of the German Reichstag, who is in prison on charge of attempting treason, will be released in a few days, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting Berlin advices.

## Effect in Austria

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—President Wilson's reply to Austria's note has had a considerable effect in Vienna, according to a dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung. Not only was there a panic in financial circles, but the note was considered in political quarters as being humiliating for the Dual Monarchy.

## London Press Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—London evening papers comment on President Wilson's latest note to Germany as follows:

## Westminster Gazette

President Wilson takes the German Government at its word, and proposes a course of action which must be a test of its sincerity. All democratic nations will be grateful to the President for having thus forcibly projected the issue between the free peoples and military despotism into the foreground at this stage of the war.

But let it be said again that the

choice rests with the German people. It is for them, not us, to say how they shall be ruled. All we can say is, according as they choose, so we must act. And that is the President's last word.

## The Globe

We have only one criticism to offer on the President's reply to the German Government,—that it is a reply. The substance of it is quite uncompromising and altogether admirable, but we cannot help wondering whether the mere fact of presenting the enemy with a literary gem so carefully cut and highly polished as this, may not delude him into the belief that the President may possibly be induced to do business with him, if not on German terms, at any rate on terms of some sort.

At bottom the conditions of the Allies are very simple, and can be expressed in two words, unconditional surrender.

QUESTIONS RAISED IN  
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. King asked whether Mr. Lloyd George's July statement, that Germany could have peace tomorrow on President Wilson's conditions still held good.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was not advisable to make any statement on the subject while negotiations between President Wilson and Germany were pending. Questioned regarding the Milner interview, Mr. Bonar Law said it was, of course, made on Lord Milner's own responsibility and was dealt with in the usual way by the press. The Foreign Office had taken no special action.

Mr. Dillon having asked whether the Cabinet agreed with Lord Milner's views, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that notice of that question must be given. Thereupon Mr. Hodge said he would raise it on adjournment.

Dr. Macnamara informed Mr. Houson that there was no information official or otherwise that German submarines were reaching Antwerp through the neutral waters of the River Schelde. The Admiralty had no doubt the Dutch Government would fulfill its obligations to prevent such occurrences if necessary.

Asked whether the government would apply to Ireland President Wilson's four points in his address to Congress, Feb. 11, Mr. Bonar Law said there was nothing in them that did not form part of the government's policy toward Ireland. Mr. Macpherson informed Mr. King that the Baku expedition was ordered by the Imperial General Staff, and the Supreme War Council at Versailles being only concerned with matters of general policy, the question whether it considered and approved the expedition did not arise.

Mr. Dillon having asked if the Prime Minister would state when he proposed to make a statement on the British Government's peace terms in response to President Wilson's Sept. 27th appeal, Mr. Bonar Law said he could add nothing to his previous reply on the subject. When pressed further, he said in the government's view the present was not the time to discuss a question of that kind at all.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The House of Commons adopted a resolution in favor of women sitting in Parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

WORD "SURRENDER"  
FULLY SATISFYING

Comment on President Wilson's Note to Berlin Is Generally Favorable—Cheers at Dinner of Lotus Club in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Comment on President Wilson's latest note to Berlin is generally favorable. There is particular expression of satisfaction in many quarters because the President used the word "surrender" in the last paragraph of the note. This was especially evident at a dinner at the Lotus Club, at which the members of the British Educational Mission were guests. One of the speakers, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University said: "That is the word for which we have been waiting."

Some comment is heard along the line that the last half of the note is not parallel with the first half. Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia believes the last half proves that the first half should not have been written.

George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, also criticizes the note adversely. He believes the latter part of the note to be a demonstration of the complete impracticability of dealing with the German Government as a government that can be trusted.

Meletios Metaxakis, Archbishop of Athens, said: "Surely, the President is right. Before there can be an armistice, Germany must surrender her whole fleet, the fortified places that shall be specified by the allied military commanders and her munition factories, and she must send away the guilty dynasty of Hohenzollern. Only by such means can Germany prove her sincerity in expressing a desire to conclude the democratic peace for which the world has fought."

The opinion of the majority Socialists is expressed in the New York Call: "The President has shown again that he knows the attitude, not only of the American people, but of those of the allied countries toward the question of peace; that the people of none of the warring countries wish to descend to the level of Prussian junkerism in wreaking revenge upon the people of the Central Empires, but, on the contrary, wish to do all they can to enable the people of the enemy countries to throw off the yoke imposed on them and end forever the rule of autocracy. The reigning dynasties are doomed, and the peace that is coming will be one that cannot be disturbed again by the rattling sword of Kaiser or Junker. And what is of vital moment to all mankind is that there are signs that the diplomatists of the world who have played their game with the people as pawns are to be shorn of their power and that the people will demand that their voice be heard in a decision that is of either infinite weal or woe to them."

"The first sentence of the reply to the latest German note, 'having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government,' shows the wisdom of President Wilson's preceding note asking Solf who he represented," said Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, editorial chairman of the Leslie National Suffrage Bureau, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I enjoyed the quiet sarcasm

of placing 'military masters' ahead of 'monarchical autocrats,' as showing the domination of the former. I believe it is the first instance in all history where one government has said to another that its word could not be trusted. The President's intimation that not peace negotiations, but surrender, will be the final word certainly is echoed by the whole United States."

BOUNDARY CLAIM  
QUESTION BARRED

(Continued from page one)

and culture, and for other points of the Italian or other foreign groups included within the territory of the federation.

Mr. Sichinski, Ukraine delegate, warned against extending to small groups, within the nations represented, the right of self-determination. He pointed out that such a small group might want the right of forming a monarchy.

Dr. Masaryk observed that in discussing the "military" aspect of the fixing of boundaries, consideration should be confined to the fundamental of whether there should be any more wars. "Shall it be too much to expect," he queried, "that the proposed League of Nations will pass an international law which shall guarantee to small nations, everywhere, full protection?"

Dr. Szulpass, Lithuanian delegate, spoke of the false census taken of his country by the Germans. He said these counts were taken in such manner that if the reports were to be accepted by the peace conference as determining factors of fixing boundary lines by racial lines, Lithuania would be "left out."

## Jugo-Slav Manifesto

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Central Executive Committee elected on Oct. 5 by the National Council of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbians at Agram has issued a statement that the committee will at once assume the political direction of those nationalities, and declaring for the creation of a sovereign state on a democratic basis.

The following fundamental ideas have been enunciated by the committee:

First, to bring about a reunion of all the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbians on a racial basis, without reference to their present political frontiers.

Second, to create a sovereign state on a democratic basis.

Third, to see that the nationalities represented by the council have a delegate at the peace conference.

The committee rejects the plan contained in the imperial manifesto for the settlement of nationalistic problems in Austria. It will guarantee the free development of all national majorities which may form a part of the

state organized by it. Neighboring states will be assured free access to the sea, provided that they make no attempts on the constitutional rights of the state and on its territorial integrity.

The committee finally urges concord among all the nationalities in order to create a great national state.

## Jugo-Slav Government Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In an editorial in the Journal Des Debats, M. Gauvain urges the necessity of the formation of a common organ for the complete realization of the declaration of Cortu. There is already such an organ, continues M. Gauvain, in the Serbian Government, but in its present composition the Cabinet is purely Serb and purely party, and does not meet the needs of the present situation. Serbia is actually a regular state and a military representative of the whole Jugo-Slav people, and in a certain way, carries out the function of a government for the whole of the Jugo-Slavs. It is a great part to play, and recalls the period during the Risorgimento. For the analogy to be complete, it is necessary that the head of the government should imitate Cavour and take the initiative which the situation demands. Cavour took as his associates eminent Tuscans, Lombards, and Italians, who were not Piedmontese. He created an Italian government before an official Italy existed.

The example is a good one to follow. The form in which this association can be realized will not be difficult to find. We feel sure M. Pachitch will find it.

## Austrian Attitude to Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, in discussing President Wilson's reply, before the Austrian Upper House in Vienna on Tuesday, said that Austria was able to endorse the President's peace program without forsaking deep-rooted convictions. He declared it was a historic and fundamental idea of the Hapsburg monarchy that all its peoples should have equal rights. He did not think the President's reply would result in a breaking off of the exchanges.

Tzech members declared that the plan embodied in the imperial manifesto for the establishment of a Tzech state was impracticable.

## CLASS ONE MEN LISTED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two more states, Nevada and New Hampshire, have been added to the "over the top" list in the classification of the class one men in the ages of 19 to 20 and 32 to 36, according to the master card in the Provost Marshal-General's office recording the progress of the state local boards.

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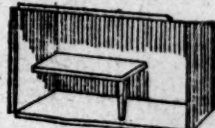


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CANADIANS TELL OF  
GERMAN BRUTALITYCruelty of Prussian Guards to  
British Prisoners Is Reported  
by Soldiers Who Escaped  
Into Neutral CountriesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The British Ministry of Information has forwarded particulars concerning the escape of Canadian prisoners from Germany. In the last year about 50 Canadians have been eventually enabled to return to their own country, after first escaping from Germany into neutral territory. Without exception the stories of these men regarding their life and sufferings in Germany agree in every important detail. It is no lie, they say, that some of their number were nailed to wooden posts and barn doors during those fateful days of April, 1915. A few of them witnessed the spectacle. Others heard the particulars from their comrades who were eye-witnesses. It is no fabrication, they add, that the wounded were done to death, as they lay helpless on the battlefield, by brutal Prussian Guards, that their injuries were left undressed for many days, that their pleas for nourishment were dismissed with contemptuous grins by their captors. These returned Canadians have deposited overwhelming evidence of all these things, and to their testimony is added that of those repatriated men whose physical disabilities forbade their escape.

Often working alongside German civilians in the mines and quarries of Westphalia, and on the farms in East Prussia and Bavaria, the Canadians were repeatedly able to glean the popular feeling toward the war. In almost every instance it took the form of utter indifference as to the ultimate outcome. Most of these Germans were ready for peace at any price. They had been led to believe, by skillful use of propaganda and other methods, that the defeat of Germany's military strength was without the bounds of possibility. Von Hindenburg, according to these people, held the keys to the situation at all times and could open or lock the door to peace at will. The prolongation of the war was his decree, and was designed to punish England and her "pig-dogs."

## Bulgarian Deeds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Serbian legation announces semi-officially that a high allied officer who has returned from Sofia reports terrible conditions in the internment camps for Serbian prisoners in the Sofia neighborhood. Apparently the men are without shelter at night, and treatment and food supply is very bad. The released Serbian prisoners from more distant parts have been turned loose without any support and have to walk home without food. The Bulgarians used these for work under military control even after the convention was signed.

## German Methods in Lille

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—In the course of his speech before the Chamber of Deputies, on resuming his seat after spending four years in Lille, M. Ragheboom told of the treatment inflicted on women and children by German soldiers, of how children had been hanged by their wrists to force them to work for the enemy of their country. Amid intense indignation, in which the Socialist benches freely joined, the Chamber voted that the speeches of the two deputies should be placarded throughout the country.

In conversation with the deputies in the lobbies at the close of the sitting, M. Delory, the other deputy released from Lille, described the total absence of all war news in Lille, and how he had only learned of American intervention through reading communiques in German papers. He said that the pillage in Lille was systematic, that all machines and metal objects were removed, and that copper was made the object of daily search. In spite of everything, the people of Lille, he said, never failed to show wonderful stoicism.

## Looting Continues

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM (Thursday)

—The enemy continues to shell all the larger towns within range, notwithstanding the fact that there are thousands of civilians in them. In addition to Denain, where there are several thousand persons, mostly women and children, the Germans have been continuously shelling Le Cateau, in which there are many more. The enemy shows no sign of ceasing his looting. Every town the British have captured has been pillaged. Usually the Germans break up and destroy whatever they are unable to carry off.

## Debate on Devastations

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The question of the devastation wrought by the Germans in Northern France was the topic of a discussion in the Palais Bourbon today.

In the Senate, M. Antonin Dubost, President, asked that victory should give all its might to the chastisement of the offender and reparation for the crime.

"The enemy will be condemned to restitution, for which we will take guarantees, not being able to rely upon his word," said Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister. "We are near the end of the sacrifices imposed by a savage aggression, for which its authors try to escape the responsibility. Their calculations have been upset by President Wilson."

Senators from the liberated region:

filed a resolution asking that commissions be sent to ascertain the extent of the devastations, which were described as heartbreaking. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a cordial reception was given to Deputies M. G. Delory and Ragheboom, who stayed in Lille during the German occupation. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, praised their courage, and rendered homage to M. Ghesquiere, deputy of Lille, who was a victim of German barbarity for having defended his townspeople.

## Bulgarian Methods

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Liberated British prisoners passing through Sofia on their way to Salonika speak gratefully of the work done by the American Consul-General at Sofia in their behalf, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail. They said that, although the British and French prisoners endured much hardship, the Serbians were regularly beaten by their Bulgarian captors and often shot without excuse.

## Bulgarian Deeds Investigated

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—By a royal decree, which was signed today, subscriptions to alleviate the condition of liberated Greek peoples in those portions of Macedonia which have been occupied by Bulgarian troops will be received by a commission under the presidency of King Alexander. The government has appointed a delegation charged with the work of securing evidence from the Turkish and Greek inhabitants of the country relative to atrocities and other crimes committed by the Bulgarians during the occupation there.

## U-Boat Recall Denied

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Denial that Germany has ordered the cessation of all destructions whatsoever on the western front is made by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin.

The newspaper denies the newspaper reports from outside Germany that German submarines have been recalled to their bases.

## Systematic Devastation

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Detachments of engineers from General Gouraud's army, in exploring the region from which the Germans have been driven in this sector, have discovered in many villages evidence of the method by which the destruction of dwellings, churches and other public buildings was organized.

The region along the Retourne abounds with indications of willful devastation of villages that were never within range of artillery, but were forced razed to the ground. In others, where houses were still erect, they were mined for slow destruction, while purely military installations such as barracks built by the Germans for their own troops were left intact.

Orders for the burning of Juniville, a large village in the valley of the Retourne, arrived on the day of evacuation. The Germans had built comfortable quarters, with casinos, officers' clubs, moving picture theaters, hotels and rest houses, for the soldiers of the village. The village was accordingly destroyed. Mont St. Remy shared the same fate.

Châtelet, Alincourt, Bignicourt and Villers-Retourne were partially saved because the French troops pressed the Germans there so closely that the sappers left behind to do the work were surprised. Some of these men fled before they could set off the mines which had been prepared.

Others were captured. It has been necessary for French sappers and miners to explore the cellar of every house remaining intact in this region. Under most of them mines have been found. Mouths of wells were so mined that explosions would fill them with rock and earth. At Aussonce mines were discovered labeled to indicate the class of destruction for which they were prepared. These mines were provided with glass tubes containing a corrosive liquid to eat away the wire connection with the mines and cause explosions within a lapse of time indicated on each tube. Some were marked for one hour, others for two, 12 and 24 hours. Some were marked for as high as 72 hours.

## TEACHERS' VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—The teachers' convention in this city went on record as favoring a conference of educationalists in Canada to discuss a national policy for the teaching and development of Canadian citizenship in the schools. It was felt that such things are being left too much to the provinces for their individual policies, which, fine as they might be in themselves, were not sufficiently national in character.

BULGARIAN ACTS  
NOT A SURPRISEEntire History of This People Is  
One of Atrocities and Barbarity,  
Declares the Archbishop  
of Athens, Reviewing Crimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nobody who knows the Bulgarians was surprised to hear about the atrocities they have committed during this war, according to Meletios Metaxakis, Archbishop of Athens and president of the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, who, in an interview with a representative of this bureau on Thursday, after reviewing these atrocities and the "instinctive barbarity" of the Bulgarians, said:

"I hope that, in simple justice, the civilized nations, which have shed their blood so abundantly, in this war, for liberty and humanity, will not allow these atrocities to go unpunished. Not only do the interests of universal humanity and justice demand punishment and reparation for these barbarities, but the interests of the Bulgarians themselves demand them, in order that the people may learn the lesson that they should be more humane in future."

The archbishop said that the crimes of the Bulgarians might be a surprise to the American people, who were not all in a position to know that the whole history of the Bulgarians is one of atrocities and barbarities. The latest of these did not surprise him; what Bulgaria had done in Serbia and the Greek provinces was to be expected. From a remote epoch, this instinctive barbarity of the Bulgarians had not decreased. He himself had seen it in the regions devastated by the Bulgarians in the Balkan wars. A personal visit to the battlefields and ruined towns had shown him that barbarity was. Negrita, Seres, Doxaton, Drama—all of these he had seen burning; and he took photographs of these scenes of devastation and heard from the people themselves the suffering to which they had been subjected. He found no words to describe these horrors, the most terrible feature of which was that they had been inflicted "without any reason of war necessity."

To him, therefore, there was no news in the story of the Bulgarian reduction of the population of Seres, for instance, from 24,000 to 5,000 or 6,000. In other cities and villages undoubtedly there was the same proportion of destruction. Since it is hard for the civilized world to realize such atrocities, he thought the Greek Government desired that all civilized countries should send their own representatives to those districts to learn the facts at first hand. He was convinced the reason behind all this barbarity was the Bulgarian mania to destroy other people's property and to transfer their lands to Bulgarian occupation.

The archbishop was emphatic in his statement that the world should not condone such a record of crime as Bulgaria's.

He intimated, that at the peace table, Greece would have something to say along this line. He also said that he had received word from Mr. Venizelos that he was coming to the United States as soon as events allowed him to leave Europe.

DULUTH APPLIES THE  
WORK-OR-FIGHT ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—The application of the work-or-fight order of June 4 last was invoked here on Thursday by order of the Minnesota State Safety Commission in consequence of shortage of labor on the coal docks to handle fuel being brought up by steamers and the unloading of it on cars for shipment to points over the Northwest. Movement of coal is being held up, and, with cold weather coming on, the situation at the docks has grown serious, as shown in shipments of less than 1,000 cars daily, while the capacity of docks is over 2,500. Besides in the coal trade, labor is required in other industries. According to the order, unemployed men not in the military service must report immediately at the employment office here for work.

SENATOR WEEKS  
DEFENDS SHIP BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Senator John W. Weeks, in addressing the guests at an informal luncheon at the Massachusetts Club on Thursday, after urging the voters of the state to take on election day, Nov. 5, a real concern as to whom they send to Washington to represent them in the United States Senate for the next six years, replied to

an attack made upon his sincerity by his Democratic opponent, David I. Walsh, at the Democratic State Convention at Worcester on Wednesday.

"My Democratic opponent," the Senator stated, "said that I was a leader of a coterie of Republicans in Congress who had been instrumental in presenting the adoption of a government-owned steamship policy before the war. I think he does me altogether too much honor in saying that I am a leader. He does not say what that policy was, how it originated, or how it would have resulted."

"As a matter of fact, before that time I had introduced a bill in the Senate providing that army and navy transports which, in times of peace were not needed for army and navy purposes, should be used in providing a transportation line from the Atlantic coast to the west coast of South America, until private capital came in to cover that field. It seemed a good proposition and was unanimously adopted by the Senate. It went to the House, went to a committee controlled by Democrats, and never reappeared."

SOCIAL INSURANCE  
AND PROPAGANDAAuthority on Insurance in United  
States Says Plan Is Clearly in  
Line With Enemy Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the attempt to fasten a compulsory health insurance system on the State of California, by passing the Social Insurance Constitutional Amendment at the election on Nov. 5 is clearly in line with German propaganda is a statement made to a representative of this paper by Frederick L. Hoffman, vice-president of the large insurance company and a leading authority on insurance and allied subjects in the United States.

"In the first statement made in the German Reichstag regarding President Wilson's peace note," said Dr. Hoffman, "Prinze Maximilian insisted that one of the conditions precedent to a lasting peace from a German viewpoint must be the adoption of a social insurance system in accordance with German ideas by all the countries signatory to the pact. The reason for this is very plain. The total cost of social insurance in Germany is not less than 10 per cent of the total wage payroll and to equalize the cost of production in international commerce, it is of the utmost importance to Germany that all of the other countries with which she is in active competition after the war shall handicap themselves in a similar manner but to a more serious degree."

Opponents of the measure in California also have called attention to the German origin and alleged Prussian nature of the measure, stating that the editorial utterance of Chester H. Rowell, chairman of the Social Insurance Commission and the leading advocate of the plan, show him to be thoroughly imbued with German ideas and methods on many subjects. A statement opposing the measure signed by 200 leading California physicians says: "Frequent doctors' strikes in Germany, which have been regularly and officially suppressed, speak volumes of the medical maladministration that surrounds compulsory methods of health insurance. Even imperial methods of paternal and German doctors accustomed to the military government are restive under a compulsion that invades the rights of patient and physician."

STILLS DESTROYED IN  
KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—United States revenue agents operating out of Louisville have destroyed 15 illicit stills in the mountains of Kentucky and have arrested 10 operators. They were assisted by revenue men from several southern States. Stills were destroyed in Harlan, Knox, Pike, Letcher, Clay, Breathitt and Floyd counties. The raid is a part of the general plan of the Federal Government to clear out the mountains.

SENATE CONTESTS  
IN FOUR STATESBoth Parties in Congress Maneu-  
vering for Position—Loyalty  
Issue Raised in the Kansas  
and Nebraska Campaigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both parties in Congress are maneuvering for position for the contest scheduled for Nov. 5. The loyalty issue was raised in the Senate on Thursday, when Senator Thomas of Colorado and Senator Williams of Mississippi, both Democrats, attacked the record of one of their Republican colleagues in the chamber, namely, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. Senator Norris is one of the few members left in the Senate who opposed the entrance of the United States into the war against the Imperial German Government.

The question of his reelection to the Senate is, therefore, one of nationwide importance. Democrats can undoubtedly point to the fact, as was done on Thursday, that Senator Norris, though an "honorable and excellent man," as Senator Thomas put it, was one of the bitterest objectors to the war. Senator Williams recalled what he characterized as the "most disgraceful scene he had ever seen in the chamber," when the Senator from Nebraska had declared that the "American flag is covered with dollar marks."

Senator Norris, a veteran member of the House and the Senate, is having the contest of his life on his hands. It has gone badly so far with members of Congress whose record on the war was open to aspersions. The record of this Senator undoubtedly is, and the country will therefore watch the result with more than ordinary interest. The Non-Partisan League is supposed to lend its strong support to Senator Norris.

Another important Senate contest is the one in Nevada. Charles B. Henderson, Democrat, filling the unexpired term of Senator Francis G. Newlands, is a candidate for election on the Democratic ticket. His opponent on the Republican side is Congressman E. E. Roberts, whose support of the war, it was alleged on the floor of the Senate, has been none too cordial. The Nevada senatorial contest is complicated by the appearance in the field of a woman, Miss Anne Martin, seeking election to the Senate as an independent.

The election in Illinois is of considerable interest. In a state normally strongly Republican, Congressman Medill McCormick is out to defeat Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Senator Lewis is believed to be very close to the White House, and speaks for the administration in the Senate. His recent trip to France is supposed to have been of a semi-diplomatic character. A veteran shrewd and astute campaigner, he is facing strong odds, and the indications are that Medill McCormick will be elected. The Congressman is very close to Roosevelt, and naturally the Illinois election is one which gives considerable concern to the Democratic majority in the Senate.

Republicans are concentrating all their energies for the election of Gov. Arthur Capper in Kansas, to succeed Senator Thompson, Democrat, who is seeking reelection. Here again the loyalty issue is uppermost. Senator Thompson, who is regarded as amenable to party dictates, is a strong supporter of the President. His Republican opponent's attitude on the war is attacked by the Democrats, and, though personally stronger than Senator Thompson in Kansas, the candidates' respective records on the war may prove the decisive factor.

Senator Husting's Brother Nominated  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Bonduel A. Husting, brother of former Senator Husting, was nominated at the special primary by the Sixth Wisconsin Congressional District Democrats to fill the unexpired term of Congressman Davidson. The Republicans nominated Edward Lambert.

In the eleventh district, where a

FRUIT DEALERS'  
PROFITS LIMITEDFederal Food Board Takes Ac-  
tion in View of Many Reports  
of Exorbitant Prices Charged  
for Oranges and Lemons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In view of the many reports that fruit dealers in this city have been charging exorbitant prices for oranges and lemons, the Federal Food Board is investigating the high prices and has summoned several fruit dealers to explain it.

The board announced on Thursday that retailers' profits must be limited hereafter to two cents on small oranges and three cents on large ones. It is understood that a schedule of profits for various fruits may be fixed shortly.

The claims of merchants that there was considerable wastage in the shipment of oranges and lemons are denied by experts of the board, who assert that, on investigation, it has been found that this item amounts to only 5 per cent.

It is generally admitted, however, that the supply received from the Pacific coast this year has been less than half of the supplies of 1916 and 1917.

Government Inspector Arrested

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another government inspector and a foreman employed by Rosenwasser Bros., Inc., were arrested on Thursday after indictment by the Brooklyn Federal Grand Jury on a charge of complicity to furnish defective leather goods to the government.

The arrests were made under a superseding indictment returned on Wednesday, which added the names of Abraham Lampert, the inspector, and Adolph Hollandre, the foreman, to those of Morris and Leo Rosenwasser and the 14 employees and inspectors already taken into custody. Lampert and Hollandre were held in \$5,000 bail and that of the other defendants was continued.

Federal Judge Chatfield set Oct. 30 for argument on the question as to whether Col. Harry J. Hirsch of the quartermaster corps, one of the defendants, should be tried by a military tribunal as his counsel contends.

Boston Has Been Paying Extra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Patrons of Child's restaurants in this city have for two days been paying an extra 5 cents for bread and butter served with their meals. It was stated, on Thursday, however, that this charge had been suspended pending the outcome of an inquiry by the Federal Food Administration, in New York City.

INHERITANCE TAX PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In lieu of the taxes on estates proposed in the House of Representatives' revenue bill, the Senate Finance Committee, in its revision, adopted a plan of taxing inheritances of \$10,000 and more at rates to be fixed later. The committee also decided to reduce to \$2.20 per gallon the tax on distilled spirits used for industrial, medical and other non-beverage purposes.

**Girls' SHOP**

Will you tell your school-girl friends Filene's has fur-collared coats at \$15?

Sizes 8 to 14

The coats are heavy wool velours. They are made just as girls like them, with pleated backs, wide belts, and big, soft, cozy fur collars. Sketched.

Other girls' coats \$10 to \$50.

Girls' beaver tams, \$6

Not big—just a happy, medium size in brown, blue, black and green hat-beaver.

For girls with curls

New streamer hats of velours, beginning at \$5; velvet at \$3.50.

Filene's—mail orders Allied—fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

During all the sixty-three years that we have been making good clothes, there has never been more genuine value and true worth in

**Stein Bloch**  
Smart Clothes

than you will find in them today.

**THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.**  
MAIN OFFICES AND SHOPS AT  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



AMERICA'S LEADER

**Beaded Tip**

SHOE LACES

INSIST ON THE GENUINE with trade mark "Beaded" on wrapper At Shoe Stores and Bootblacks

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO. Originators and Sole Manufacturers AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, N. H.





## SOCIALIST DEMANDS IN MALVY AFFAIRE

Abolition Urged of Senate, as  
Haute Cour, on Its Non-Elec-  
tive Basis—M. Malvy's Civic  
Rights Are Discussed

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It seems that the affaire Malvy may become very difficult and complicated. It was, of course, clear at the outset of the new session of Parliament that the case would have to be dealt with, and that there would be a long and anxious debate at last. For weeks past, ever since the trial was completed and M. Malvy went south to San Sebastian. The Socialist newspapers have been waging a bitter attack against the Senate as the Haute Cour, and with all allowances made for partisanship, politics and exaggeration of feeling, it does not appear that the position of the Senate has been strengthened thereby. The abolition of the body on its present non-elective basis is loudly demanded. Labor organizations throughout the country with remarkable unanimity have voted in terms of strong condemnation of the verdict, and individual authorities of importance have protested against it.

Two or three final pronouncements of consequence have just brought up the rear to the long line of protests, emanating from parliamentary forces whose deliverances came naturally, conveniently and with better force at the opening of a session. At the time of the conclusion of the trial the executive committee of the Republican coalition issued its condemnation, and more recently the general meeting of the coalition, attended by some hundreds of members, passed a very strong resolution on the subject. This resolution states that, having regard to the protests that had been made throughout the country and especially by the working-class organization, it is clear that no Republican can honestly accept this verdict, which is nothing less than a blow struck against the constitution and the law. It expresses its astonishment that the government has not yet taken any proceedings against the original culprit and his accomplices, declares that despite the verdict M. Malvy still retains his rights as a representative of the people, and that it is, therefore, incumbent on the Chamber to assure to one of its members the full exercise of his mandate; that it counts on the Republican majority of the Senate to forbid the renewal of the scandal of a political assembly proclaiming itself to be above the law; and that it looks to them likewise to put an end to the enterprises of reactionaries whose impudence increases continually in the country as in the Senate.

Then came the resolution of the Radical Socialist group in Parliament. They explain in this resolution that they have had no opportunity of expressing themselves until the reopening of the session, that they associate themselves with those members of the Haute Cour who did not admit the sovereignty of that body, and that the policy of their party of confidence in the working classes and of close union of all the democratic forces remains in their eyes the necessary instrument of national defense and, for the future, the essential pledge for the safeguarding of Republican institutions. Finally, the Socialist group in Parliament has passed its own resolution in which it calls attention to the general movement of protest which, it says, is uniting the Republican elements of the country and the economic and political sections of the working classes against the iniquitous verdict of the Haute Cour. In strong agreement with these protests, in which the permanent administrative committee of the Socialist Party has already played its part, the committee says it will endeavor to make clear to the country the general conclusions to be drawn from these events, with which is concerned the development of the Republic for which the soldiers of France are fighting. The group at a later sitting will consider the details of its action.

In due course the big debate in the Chamber will take place, and it is naturally being anticipated with much keenness by the political groupings. But before that can take place the committee that has been specially appointed to consider and report upon the case must finish its labors and make a report upon them. The task of this committee is not to be envied. There had been some talk of the appointment of a smaller and more particular committee; but as soon as the Chamber met, it was determined to appoint one of 44 members chosen from the different political groupings according to their strength, the business of which committee would be to examine the political capacity of M. Malvy according to the verdict delivered against him by the Haute Cour. Until this committee delivers its report there is to be no debate in the Chamber, and though the committee has been charged to deal with this one point of the present political capacity of the exiled statesman, it will be sufficient excuse when the matter does come up in the Chamber to attack the verdict from any point, and this will surely be done.

What line the committee will take it is hard to say, and there are many speculations. In the ordinary course when a French citizen is sentenced to banishment, he is automatically deprived of his civil rights, and he can no longer sit in Parliament for a division. When, however, the Haute Cour claimed sovereignty for itself and banished M. Malvy, it expressly reserved for him his civil rights, and the situation now is that until a new decision or interpretation is made, he is in the curious and anomalous situation of being the representative of a French constituency, of retaining his

seat and vote in Parliament, and of being capable of holding a ministerial appointment, though he is on the other hand deprived of the capacity for doing any of these things by the physical fact, enforced by the circumstance of his banishment, that he is in Spain and not in France and cannot return to the latter. In the meantime this anomaly is artificially covered by the pretense that M. Malvy is merely "absent on leave" from Paris, and when the names of the deputies have to be recorded in the Chamber as present or absent he is thus indicated. There is a belief that the Haute Cour did not intend to deprive him of his political rights, but had not worked out in its mind how banishment and their retention might be reconciled. It is argued that if it is now held that he cannot exercise any of those rights a new punishment will be inflicted upon him which the Haute Cour did not intend. It is supposed in some quarters that the committee will recommend that there should be, as it were, a periodical interruption in the banishment to enable the former Minister of the Interior to take his place in the Chamber, but if the committee did make any such proposal it is certain that the government would not accede. On the other hand, the committee may report that as M. Malvy is not in a position to exercise his rights, his seat should be vacated, or it may simply and formally recognize the retention of his rights and leave it to others to determine what is to be done, or it may do nothing at all but refer the whole matter back to the Haute Cour, asking it what it meant. Most people think this last-named course will be followed. In any case the committee has a pretty problem laid before it.

The constitution of the committee is interesting. Eight places have been allotted to the Socialist group, and the members nominated are MM. Albert Thomas, Cachin, Ernest Lafont, Mayéras, Moutet, Renaudel, Sembat and Varenne. The Radical Socialist group have 13 members on the committee, these being MM. Daniel Vincent, Dalimier, Baduel, Bouysson, Bouffandeau, Dalbiez, Deshayes, Nibel, Tissier, Pierre Robert, Perrier, Pechadre and Renard. There are two Republican Socialists, MM. Painlevé and Maurice Viollette, and five of the group of the Radical Left, MM. Fernand David, Ossola, Butin, Outrey and Pacaud. The group of the Republican Radical and Socialist Union has one representative, M. Lucien Dumont; the group of the Republicans of the Left has four, MM. Andrieux, Thomson, Sibille and Noël; the group of the Republican Federation has three, MM. Leredu, Bonnet and Tournaire; the group of the Democratic Left has two, MM. Lalrolle and Nérel; the group of Liberal action has two, MM. Joseph Denais and Lerolle; the Independents have one, M. Maurice Damour; the "Non Inscripés" have two, MM. Bertrand de Mun and Poirier de Narçay and the Right has one, M. de Guyon. On the occasion of the constitution of such a committee as this one realizes better than at other times the complexity of the political groupings in the Chamber.

ROMAN CATHOLIC  
PRIEST ARRAIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LIVERPOOL, England.—At Liverpool recently Father Charles Joseph Cranfield, a Roman Catholic priest, was charged, under the Defence of the Realm Act, with obtaining, without lawful authority, information relative to the course of ships.

Kiyi Tazawa, a Japanese wireless operator, was also charged with unlawfully collecting and publishing certain information in regard to the same matter.

Evidence was given to the effect that Cranfield, who had traveled as a first-class passenger on board a steamer which arrived recently at Liverpool, had in his possession sketches and a document relating to the voyage home and incidents in it. No attempt at concealment was made. On behalf of Cranfield, it was stated that he was a native of Dublin, and had been ordained in 1911. He had held a position as head teacher in a school in Southern India, and had returned to Great Britain in order to accept a chaplaincy in His Majesty's Forces. He belonged to an order in India. On the voyage home he taught Tazawa English, and on seeing some sketches in a book which belonged to the latter, Cranfield asked for them as a memento of the voyage. The other document was given to Cranfield, also as a memento, by a signaler.

The stipendiary magistrate stated that both sketches and document were of great value to the enemy.

Tazawa in his evidence said he had made the sketches to pass the time.

It was intimated that the signaler would be dealt with by the naval authorities.

Cranfield was fined £50 and Tazawa £25.

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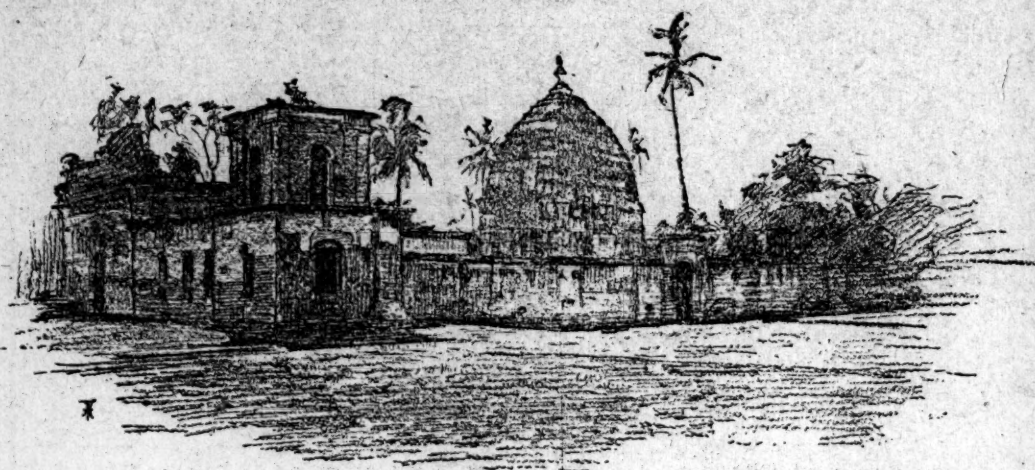
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Temple on the road to Chandanagore

## CHANDANAGORE, A BIT OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—From the day of my arrival in Calcutta I longed to visit Chandanagore, that tiny scrap of France in India, the early home of Madame Grand. Yet, although I achieved cold weather tours, spent hot weathers in the Hills, put in long cool December days on the Hooghly, I never reached Chandanagore. And what wonderful tales were told of the little place! According to the few who had visited it, Chandanagore was a tiny mirage of Paris. There was a noble promenade, tree-lined, and furnished with seats, along the river front. The roads were shady boulevards, the population gay, pleasure-loving, Parisian. Bands played in the evening, while gay crowds sat in the open-air cafés, as though in Paris itself. In Chandanagore, so we heard, we were in France. The very ghazis wallahs hailed one in Easternized French, there were French-speaking servants, and low be it spoken, there was spoken in Chandanagore, as much chi-chi French as chi-chi English in Calcutta. Hence the saying, "The French of Chandanagore." We listened, wondered and longed, but we did not go.

Then came the shock of the European War, and in the light of the Anglo-French Alliance, Chandanagore assumed a new interest. "Telegrams received from Chandanagore" were eagerly scanned in our daily papers. Our censorship was strict, news was scanty and rumors were plentiful. Yet, from time to time, came a little light on European happenings from Chandanagore, and from thence we first learned of the arrival of our expeditionary force in France. Finally, we added enterprise to interest, and decided to make our way to the French settlement, and visit France in India.

The tales we had heard of the road to Chandanagore were the very opposite of the attractive descriptions of the French settlement itself. It was of exceptional roughness, so we heard, even for India. It was strewn with bricks, addicted to loose drain pipes, and in a chronic state of "up for repairs." But for the ardent motorist to travel by rail or river is at once a humiliation and a bore. A short preliminary excursion convinced us that the terrors of the Chandanagore road were but a bogey, the distorted fancy of folk spoilt by smooth driving in luxurious Calcutta. We dwellers in the Jungle, accustomed to jump our car along the hills and valleys of a jungle road, were not so easily alarmed. So, on a sunny morning in late November, armed with camera and spares, we set forth for Chandanagore. We found the road better than we had dared to hope. The drive itself was not uninteresting, passing through the historic village of Serampore, an old Danish settlement, one of the earliest fields of Christian mission work in India. The long stretches of jungle between the villages showed the monotonous green beauty of flat Bengal. Temples rose here and there, amid typical Indian scenery. Children, chattering Bengali, gathered round me and my camera, whenever I alighted to take a snapshot. We were in the real India.

"Now this," said the Sahib, as we ran slowly through a dull, very ordinary looking village, "should be about the distance of Chandanagore."

"It is Chandanagore," I cried as I turned my eyes in the direction of the river. "See, there is the famous promenade."

We turned down a side street leading to the promenade. "We are in France," said the Sahib, pointing to the signboards at the end of the streets.

"So we are," I assented as I read "Rue de Chevalier," "Rue de Paris." "And now, for the French-speaking Indian," I remarked as I alighted on the promenade, paved and tree-lined, as description had promised, and deserted except for a couple of babus, who sat side by side on one of the seats.

"Do you speak the French language?" I inquired point blank of the pair, whose appearance differed in no single respect from the babus of Calcutta.

"No," they returned.

"Don't all Indians here speak French?" I pursued.

"No, not one." We left the babus and continued our stroll along the front.

European Chandanagore is ranged in a neat, symmetrical line of buildings along the river front. Exactly in the center stand the public offices, fronted by a wide gateway which is surmounted by a high clock tower. Over the building to the right of the tower, we read with respect the legend, "Ecole pour les jeunes filles."

Through the open window came the voices of "les jeunes filles" as they pursued the quest of knowledge in the high, nasal chant of scholastic Bengal. I paused before the imposing gateway and proceeded to question the minute Indian sentry who stood, very much at ease, on guard. "What is this building?" I inquired, uncertain whether I ought to address him in my very British French, and taking refuge in Hindustani. He dived hastily into the inner recesses of the gateway, and returned with a huge sword. Armed with this imposing weapon, this guardian of the interests of France in India proceeded to reply to my queries.

"Memsahib, it is the house of the police sahib."

"Oh! Do you speak the French language?"

"No."

"It is not true then, that in Chandanagore all the Indians speak French?"

"No," he said, speaking the familiar Hindustani.

"Does no one speak French?"

"Only the French Sahibs, Memsahib."

Richer by a couple of snapshots and poorer by several illusions, we left the valiant guardian of the gate, and looked for a likely hotel, where we might refresh the inner man, and exchange ideas with our brave allies. Cafés there were none, open air or otherwise. Hotels with English and Scottish names we scorned, but the sign "Hotel de France" over a gateway leading into a fine compound, attracted us. We made our way through the garden and up the steps, and found ourselves in a fine verandah. Here were tables laid foriffin, but it was India, not France. The verandah displayed anything but French cleanliness. The ceiling accommodated a flourishing nursery of spiders. The tables and chairs showed the customary Indian innocence of polish or dusters. I was feeling thoroughly disillusioned when I noticed that the khitmatghars wore the tricolor by way of puggaree bands. Simultaneously, a French official in khaki, with long sweeping moustachios came striding intoiffin. Mine host bustled forward to meet him, with bows and smiles. The pair entered into a voluble conversation, and at last we heard French spoken in Chandanagore. Mine host was undoubtedly a Frenchman. His drill clothes were of doubtful whiteness. His coat, buttoned to the throat to conceal his shirtlessness stood out criminally fashion. Vast nether garments were stitched in huge plaits into a capacious waistband. The effect was scarcely Parisian. On the plea of inquiring for my bill, I ventured to approach mine host.

"Any news?" I inquired.

"Non. No news today."

"But you get special telegrams here, do you not?"

"But yes, certainlee, our telegrams are sent direct. Your censor does not see. We knew first that your army was in France."

"And how do you get your wires?"

"From Pondicherry, and Pondicherry from France."

We discussed the war, and looked over the French papers he offered us.

"Well, the war cannot be over until Germany is smashed."

"Certainlee not."

"And the Kaiser has not yet dined in Paris," said the Sahib.

"Non. Non. But they shall come back, and not as they think." The capacious garments of mine host vibrated with his mirthful chuckle, and we smiled with him.

"Is there no truth in the report, that in Chandanagore the Indians speak French?" I asked, returning to my old quest for French-speaking Indians.

"But non. Certainlee not. A word perhaps. 'Un mouchoir. Du pain. Du fromage.' No more."

With smiles, bows, and thanks we parted from mine host and renewed our explorations. But the open-air

cafés, the broad boulevards, the French-speaking Indians, where were they? We found a pretty church, with the presbytery near by, and that was the end of France!

So we drove back. We had accomplished our design, but our long-cherished traditions were shattered, for not even a single ghazri-wallah had bid us "bon jour."

ALLIED PROTECTION  
FOR RUSSIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Alessandro Kourtsch de Sotva Sevrouk has informed the press that, speaking in the name of many of his Russian compatriots, he has addressed an appeal to the Russian Embassy in Rome, setting forth the need for immediate intervention on the part of the Entente in defense of his unfortunate country. As every one knows, he states, "horrors without precedent in history are going on in Russia, and we are the impotent and terrified witnesses of a spectacle which weighs upon our feelings like some terrible incubus. A war of extermination against the intelligence and the heart of the great Russian people has been ordered by the Germans and put into execution by a handful of offenders who have assumed the name of commissioners of the people. They have betrayed the country with the peace of Brest-Litovsk, abandoning it to the discretion of the enemy's fury, while every day their assassinations and robberies increase. Their one object, as they declare openly, is to exterminate all the intellectuals among the great Russian people. We know that the great powers who are now intervening in Russia, invited to do so by those Russians who have remained faithful to the Entente, have declared the offenders to be criminals committed against English and French citizens."

The writer goes on to ask whether the numerous victims of the Bolshevik crimes committed by the Bolsheviks upon the Russian population, which is ready to fight for the common cause, ought not to be expiated before the tribunal of humanity. If the authors of these assassinations knew that they must inevitably answer for them to the Allies and not only for a single attack on a French or English citizen, there is no doubt, he declares, that thus proclaimed as outlaws by the whole world they would not continue the massacres which are causing such horror. The writer affirms that the great Russian people which fought so bravely for the first two and a half years of the war by the side of the Allies, and which is just about again to take its place in the struggle against the effort to enslave the world, certainly deserves as much consideration as the Czechoslovaks and the other small peoples protected by the Alliance. The Russian Embassy, he states, will be the faithful interpreter of the profound sentiments felt by all Russians resident in Italy in agreement with the representatives of the other allied powers it takes the initiative in diplomatic action in defense of the Russian victims of a handful of offenders who have usurped the command of suffering Russia. Italy, who has so many links with Russia, would assuredly lend her moral support to such an initiative.

PRESIDENT WILSON HONORED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—An oil painting of President Wilson now hangs beside the picture of George Washington in the rotunda of the state capitol at Austin, amid the pictures of all the governors of Texas. Woodrow Wilson is the only President since Washington to be so honored by the State of Texas.

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\$2; Wed. Mat., 25c to \$1.50.

POSITION OF  
WOMEN IN ICELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REYKJAVIK, Iceland.—This summer the women of Iceland celebrated the third anniversary of their enfranchisement. A large meeting was addressed by Mrs. Briet Bjarnhjedsdottir from the balcony of the Parliament House in Reykjavik. There were several members of Parliament among the crowd. A full report of the speech appeared subsequently in the daily papers.

Mrs. Briet said that at the last elections for the Upper House in the summer of 1916, there had been 24,000 voters on the register. Of these about 12,000 were women. The age limit for men voters was 35 and for women 40, but for each election one year was taken off the women's voting age till the age was equal for both sexes. Only 1245 women had voted out of 12,000 who were qualified as against 4628 out of 12,000 men. At the elections by local constituencies for the Lower House the age for men voters was 25 and for women 40, the latter diminishing a year for each election till equality was reached. At the autumn elections there had been 12,177 women on the register, of whom 3427 had voted as compared with 10,600 men out of a possible electorate of 16,321. Mrs. Briet urged Icelandic women to make full use of their votes at the next election and to try to carry through the schemes they had formulated.

The gathering then adjourned to the sports grounds, where patriotic address was given by a member of Parliament belonging to the Ultra-National Party.

The women of Iceland have always held a position of greater equality with men than have the women of most European countries, as, for instance, in their marriage laws. In entering various professions, they have received encouragement from their male colleagues, but the question of equal pay for men and women needs attention in Iceland, as in other countries.

ENGLISH EGG SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With a view to maintaining the supply of eggs during the winter months, the Ministry of Food has acquired certain stocks of imported and pickled eggs which, so far as possible, will be distributed through the usual trade channels commencing this month. Egg importers may apply for appointments as selling agents on defined terms and conditions, whilst wholesale dealers will be required to be licensed by the Ministry of Food. The conditions attaching to such appointments and licenses provide for the equitable distribution of the eggs to wholesale and retail dealers throughout the country. The margins of gross profit allowed under the distribution scheme are as follows:

(1) To selling agents 9d. per long

hundred; (2) to wholesale dealers 1s. 6d. per long hundred; (3) to retail dealers 5s. per long hundred.

An agent who sells to both wholesale and retail dealers shall in each case receive the fixed margin of 9d. per long hundred, but shall invoice the eggs at the respective wholesale and retail prices fixed by the Ministry of Food. Licensed wholesale dealers may obtain supplies of eggs held by the Ministry of Food, from any firm acting as selling agents with whom they were doing business prior to May 1, 1918, on the condition that they must supply the eggs so obtained to any retail dealers with whom they also were doing business prior to that date. The price at which these imported and pickled eggs may be sold to the consumer will be fixed from time to time, and it is expected that the opening price will be 4½d. each to the consumer. Priority of supplies will be given to hospitals in the event of any shortage occurring. Firms of importers wishing to act as selling agents for the distribution of these eggs should apply immediately to the Director of Fish, Poultry and Egg Supplies, 100 Cromwell Road, London, S. W. 7, for detailed particulars.

A NOTABLE NEWSPAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A newspaper which, although very evidently a war newspaper in the widest sense of the term, differs greatly from the more ephemeral sheets which serve to pass the time in the trenches has recently made its appearance. Published at Vicenza, Volontà is the work of officers in the army, and is said to have been under consideration for two years. Judging by the point of view revealed in the program of the new journal it should be of rather unusual interest. In the account Volontà gives of itself, it is stated that the paper owes its origin to the war and that it is the work of men who have made war and have seen it at close quarters. These men, it says, differ in point of age, in social conditions, and politically, yet in their discussions with one another and in their estimate of their common daily experiences they saw arising more and more clearly a common vision of life, of Italy, and of their task as men and citizens. "In this way the consciousness of a common task came to these men, a moral task for today and tomorrow, and so Volontà came into being." These men feel they are bound to put themselves at the service of Italy, and of her political life, it is said, because "in this way only will public things cease to be a matter concerning the few, and those who are governing will be worthy of Italy."

Their task, it is stated, begins with the war but does not end with it, and they will go forward "cherishing the experience of the war and making use of the new consciousness which military discipline has inculcated in them to help on civil life on the morrow, so that the Italy of peace time may be made worthy of the better Italy revealed in the war."

October Sale of  
MILLINERY

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Regularly 15.00 to 18.00

SMART hats of hatters' plush with ostrich trimming; velvet turbans with fur and flowers; other styles in large, medium or small shapes with embroidered motifs or burnt ostrich trimming.

At 9.45  
Regularly 15.00

SAILORS, turbans, poke or mushroom models of velvet, beaver or velour in all the season's most wanted colors and styles.

At 4.45  
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CHIC hats of Lyons or Panne Velvet, in plain or two-tone shades, with fur, ostrich or wing trimming.

At 3.45  
Regularly 5.00

Hats of silk velvet in solid colors or with colored silk facing. Some have brocade crowns—others are trimmed with fur, ostrich or flowers.

VELVET hats with ostrich, flower or chenille trimming, in a broad selection of large, medium or small shapes.

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## CHECKING GERMAN INVASION IN RUSSIA

Study of the Strategic Aspects of Russia Showing the Advantages of Far East Over Other Points of Occupation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The creation of a new front in the Russian East has been a matter of prolonged discussion. This indecision was only natural, for Northern Asia is a country very large and very little known, and any decision to act in this region requires a great deal of skill and a considerable number of soldiers and engineers. But, above all, it requires a perfect understanding among the allied representatives who take part in this enterprise on the one hand, and among the Russians on the other.

While the discussion upon the meaning of the intervention in the Far East has been in progress, the Germans have been advancing under the successful screen of a peace offensive into the heart of Russia. It now seems to be the right moment to remind the public opinion of Europe, Asia, and America, that while at the beginning of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk the Germans were at the threshold of ethnic Russia, and by the time their additional treaties with the Bolsheviks were concluded, they had overrun the country as far as Baku in the south and Volga in the north. It was after a long examination of this state of affairs in Russia, and particularly the opinion of all non-Bolshevik Russia, that the coordinated action on Russian soil was determined to be unavoidable. The Tzcho-Slovaks were the first to declare war against the Bolsheviks and their German allies; the great powers followed their example. The command of the allied forces in the East was taken over by a Japanese general, who might also be expected to supply the largest contingent of soldiers; the material supplies are being brought to Siberia, various Russian individual military detachments rally more and more round the allied forces, and the road to the West has been cleared of obstructive elements. The moment has now come when the question can be put forward: What next?

Strategically the situation presents itself as follows: Russia's allies occupy three districts as far distant from one another as the Murman coast, Eastern Siberia, and the Caspian region; but in all these districts the seaports are under their control (in the case of the Caspian Sea the port of Krasnovodsk, though it does not lead to any ocean, is economically of great importance).

One enemy partner, the Osmanli, has been stopped by the British forces and by the local population supporting them on the southwestern part of the Caspian Sea area. But the stronger partner—Germany—is spreading her influence from the Ukraine to the Volga region. If Russia had been as united as she was at the time of Napoleon, one could believe that the fate of Wilhelm's soldiers and agents would be the same as that of Napoleon's. But it is now quite clear that the Bolsheviks are determined rather to help the enemy of their country, than to lose their power. Hence any allied advance from the Murman to the Volga region has to reckon with two sorts of enemies: the Germans and the adherents of the Bolshevik Government. However, the third center of allied concentration, namely, the Far-Eastern, has the same chances as the British forces in the Caspian, in that the local population is giving them support. It is therefore Asiatic Russia that has a better strategic outlook, even though the distances are enormous and communication not very favorable.

In reviewing the war in Asiatic Russia it is necessary to consider separately the three following aspects, the moral, the economic and the strategic.

It is doubted by some that any moral considerations were taken into account in the action in the Far East, since the economic advantages that the occupation of Asiatic Russia may give seem to be so overwhelmingly great. Yet this impression is fundamentally wrong, for much military power, organizing qualities, skilled labor, foreign capital, and, above all, time, are needed before the Russian Asiatic dominions can justify their fabulous fame. Hence, even assuming that the action of the allied powers was not merely platonic, this investment is more uncertain than any other, except, perhaps, that of European Russia. So it is only fair to banish from our minds the idea that any immediate or any great advantage can accrue to the Allies in the event of their campaign in Asiatic Russia being successful. But certainly it is highly desirable that they should prevent the enemy's further expansion in the East, seeing that with the help of the Osmanli, this German expansion might possibly be a permanent one. The idea of annexation on the part of the Allies being dismissed, there remains one doubt, that is of the rôle of the Russians in the allied campaign. A feeling of loyalty toward a former ally leads some to treat Asiatic Russia as the old Russian Government treated it, that is with disregard of the differences between European and Asiatic Russia. However praiseworthy are the motives of such an attitude it may have in practice a very deplorable effect; as it may lead to disregard of the Siberian colonial authorities and the rights of the native majority in Russian Central Asia. The sooner the policy of the old Russian Government is forgotten and facts are looked upon in their true light the better it will

be for the settlement of affairs in the Near and Far East. Whether the Monarchic, Liberal, or Bolshevik Government will triumph in the end will have to be decided in European Russia, and there is no necessity to bring the party quarrels of Messrs. Millyukoff, Tchernoff and Lenine, to Vladivostok or Kharbarovsk.

Only by applying special methods to various problems which present themselves in different parts of what was the Russian Empire, may the Allies hope to enter into any satisfactory relation with a great part, if not the whole, of Russia. In dealing with the region of Baku it is the wishes of the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Russian colonists that have to be considered. In any possible action in Turkistan it is the Usbeks, the Sarts, the Turkomans, and the Kalzaks that must be reckoned with, and in passing on to Northern Asia, i. e. Siberia, it is the ten millions of Siberians or Siberian colonists that form the local representative element.

Let us be clear as to the meaning of the term Asiatic Russia. The territory thus called is composed of four different units: Siberia (Northern Asia), the Far East (Russian Pacific), the Steppe country (between Aral Sea and Siberia) and Turkistan (Russian Central Asia, between the Steppe country in the north, and Persia and Afghanistan in the south).

Siberia is in every respect the largest unit, being more than twice as large as European Russia and four times larger than Russian Central Asia. The non-Russian aborigines form some 11 per cent of the local population, and are composed of the remnants of various primitive races. Western Siberia was to a great extent colonized before the Russian official conquest, at the time of the Duchy of Moscow and even at the time of the Novgorod Republic. Thus when, in the Seventeenth Century (1585-1648), the Cossacks conquered Northern Asia the military success was easier, owing to the normal natural colonization of the country by the great Russian Slavs.

The conquest of the Far East has quite another history. The northern part of it was reached by Dejnev and other Cossacks in 1648, but it was only when the Amur country was annexed in 1858-60 that the position of the Russians was more stable. Thus the annexation of these territories was guided by St. Petersburg diplomacy and the Russian element there was transported according to a colonization plan. As is known, the Chinese, and lately the Japanese, were rivals of the Russians in the work of colonization. At present the Russians form 74 per cent of the population.

The Steppe country, like the Far East, was conquered according to a well-planned scheme. The conquest may be reckoned to have begun in 1556, when the khazate of Astrakhan was taken, the final surrender of the population being in 1742, when the fortress of Orenburg (now Orsk) was erected. But the rebellions of the Kalzaks and Kirghis did not cease until the Russians conquered Central Asia in 1854-1859 (in 1859 the oasis of Merv was annexed). If the Steppe country was difficult to colonize, owing to a strong feeling of independence among the nomad Kalzaks and Kirghis, Turkistan and Turkomania with their half-settled population, were still more difficult. At the outbreak of the war the Russian element in the Steppe country formed 40 per cent in Turkomania, and in Turkistan 63 per cent. It must also be noted that there was no such thing as a voluntary colonization from Russia to the Far East or Central Asia. The climate and industries of those parts of the world did not suit the Russian peasant as did Southern Siberia. Hence the Russians there were the officials, merchants, and soldiers (the latter chiefly composed of Cossacks). Considering the small number of Russians in Central Asia, and the fairly advanced state of culture of the Turkic nations of Usbeks, and Sarts, and the Iranian Tadzhiks, the comparative success of Russian rule before the war is, when viewed retrospectively, a very remarkable fact. One can say that the most important factor in it was the building of railways with an energy unusual for the Tsar's government. Thus, during the period 1880-1900, the Urals were connected with the Pacific; Orenburg with Tashkent, and the Caspian Sea with Ferghana. Without a strong military power behind it, Russian domination no doubt would scarcely have been possible, but even a strong army could do but little if the Turkic-speaking population of Turkistan and the adjacent lands had any strong cultural, national, or religious unity, as the western provinces of the Russian Empire had.

During the present war all Asiatic Russia participated in the burden of it, but while Siberia willingly supported allied aims, the Turkic population of Russian Central Asia resisted the government's claim for support. Owing, no doubt, to the mismanagement of the old régime, sporadic rebellions and massacres occurred even before the Revolution.

### NEED OF TEACHING ENGLISH IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

KEARNY, N. J.—Adoption of a plan which will provide an opportunity, either voluntary or compulsory, for aliens to learn the English language, was urged by Superintendent of Schools Herman Dressel, at a meeting of the Board of Education. He made a report in which he said there were at least 465 men and women in the town of alien speech who needed such instruction. He advocated the use of night schools to overcome such a condition. He said that the estimate was based on a canvass made in the town, and that in one block, 52 adults were found who could neither speak nor read the English language. In one district, in 69 families, neither father nor mother could read or speak English. In another district, in 25 families, only one parent could speak English.

## FRANCE'S NEW LOAN FOR HER LIBERATION

Object Is to Consolidate a Part of the Floating Debt and Help National Defense—Loan Is Perpetual and Unlimited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In just a year from the time when the French Government floated its last loan amid such a demonstration of enthusiasm and effort, and with the assistance of such pictorial and other advertising as had never been known in France before in connection with affairs of this kind, M. Klotz has with his bill for a further loan, and it has passed through the Chamber and Senate instantaneously and almost without a murmur, and was law almost as soon as it was heard of. It is an interesting scheme. The object is stated simply by the Minister of Finance to be to consolidate a part of the floating debt and at the same time to give the public an opportunity of making a further contribution to the national defense. The public indeed was not apparently in any special need of an opportunity to bring its funds to the cause of victory for right and liberty, and it is demonstrated that the "bons" remain in high favor. A prudent financial policy, however, requires that the floating debt should be reduced as much as possible, and that object will now be served.

The type of the loan was practically settled beforehand, and M. Klotz had merely to follow the course indicated to him by the success of former loans. This time it is for an unlimited amount in perpetual 4 per cent stock inscribed in the "Grand Livre de la Dette Publique." It will be free from taxation and will be convertible for 25 years. A variety of securities may be employed for purchase, including national defense bonds and obligations, treasury bonds, redeemable 3½ per cent rente certificates, and the November and December coupons of the 4 per cent and the 5 per cent loans. More interesting than any of these is the fact that overdue coupons of Russian stock will be accepted in payment, but only to the maximum amount of one-half of any subscriptions. This concession, if such it is to be called, has been very well received. It is recognized as an indication on the part of the French Government of its determination that those who subscribed to the Russian loan because they had faith in France, at least as much as in Russia, shall not now for their faith be left to their fate. These people, it is said, assured the success of the Russian loan, and the reason for that success was the Franco-Russian alliance. The national loan consolidated it, and the country did its duty well in the matter. So it is said that France in the

present circumstances shows itself faithful now as always to right and honor.

The first article of the new law states definitely that the new stock is free from taxation. This is becoming a settled policy on the part of the French Government. No matter what other governments may consider right and may do, it feels that to give a substantial rate of interest on a loan and take most of it away again in taxation afterward is to break faith with the people and must, in the long run, lead to disaster. It is declared that this is a contradiction which the French State, proud of its loyalty to its people, cannot accept, and in connection with this loan, once more repudiates. For the rest it is only necessary to say in regard to the scheme as deposited before the Chamber that M. Klotz has come to the conclusion that, so much time having elapsed since the last loan was effected, there was an enormous amount of loose funds in the country. The fiduciary circulation had become very great, and at the time of the introduction of this new financial measure, amounted to 29 milliards 727 millions.

When the project came before the Chamber the first definite criticism came from M. Barthe, who murmured that the loans that France had issued were made on terms more expensive for the public treasury than the majority of the loans issued by their allies or even by their enemies. In his reply M. Klotz made a complete defense of his scheme. He mentioned the enormous debt that now weighed on the country, and the successful efforts made to reduce their loan account with the Bank of France. He said that it had been the custom to give special names to the different loans, and therefore he would call this one the Loan of Liberation. The Chamber warmly applauded this idea. Then, after this successful point, the minister went on to say that they all looked forward and expected that complete liberation as soon as possible, and he was convinced that with that object in view French savings would flow into this new loan.

M. Klotz then asked them to reflect that at the moment there were 25,000,000,000 francs of National Defense bonds which might be consolidated and there was a fiduciary circulation of 30,000,000,000 francs. They might, he said, have confidence that this new loan would be a real success, so that they might accomplish the great work of liberation not only of French territory, but that of all the people who had been enslaved by the empires of prey who must now give an account of their depredations. He said that the financial situation of France had improved in recent weeks, just as the military situation had improved. As their military successes were most marked so they made progress financially, and in christening this loan "Liberation," he had a very strong belief that in the course of this financial operation a new part of French territory would be delivered from the yoke of the enemy, and he was convinced that the end of the war would

see the final liberation of all the oppressed peoples.

The Socialists attacked the proposition for the part payment of subscriptions to the loan in Russian coupons, seeing in it an advantage given to the great banks that had amassed these coupons. MM. Jean Bon, Miquet and Valette gave voice to these and other points of criticism, and in answer M. Klotz said that the policy of the government in this matter was essentially conservative; they did not intend to commit themselves finally without knowing what kind of a government Russia would give herself tomorrow and what was going to happen in the various Russian provinces. On the contrary, they were making a conservative operation which would safeguard all interests and it could not be concluded from this that they would pay the Russian coupons next year. M. Bon's amendment for suppressing the clause relating to these Russian coupons was then put and lost by 362 votes against 55, and the bill was then adopted by 461 votes to 3.

As soon as this had been done, the bill was carried to the Senate, and there made a quick passage. M. Klotz asking that immediate consideration should be given to it, and this request being granted. After it had been read, it was ordered that it should be at once discussed. There was criticism only on one point, and that concerned the Russian coupons. M. Gaudin de Villaine asked that the government should guarantee the integral payment of the Russian coupons up to the end of the war, and he submitted a resolution to this effect. M. Klotz thereupon repeated to the Senate what he had said to the Chamber, and asked the previous speaker to withdraw his resolution, which was done. It is

necessary, said M. Klotz, that French thrift should do its duty and that the rear should show itself worthy of the front, and the whole Senate would surely like to assist in encouraging this idea by voting the law unanimously. M. Klotz is a good national financier in more ways than one. He has a persuasive manner, and is a first-class salesman of national loans. The Senate had not another word to say against his proposition, and gave its 220 votes unanimously, for the new loan.

## INQUIRY AUTHORIZED INTO EXPLOSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by the Military Affairs Committee of the explosion at the shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on Oct. 4 was authorized on Thursday by the United States Senate. Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, urging his resolution for the inquiry, declared that the residents for from 40 to 50 miles around the munitions plant were apprehensive of another disaster.

**PROTEST ON CAR SHORTAGE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—As a protest against inadequate street car accommodations for workmen employed at the destroyer plant at Squantum, many refused to pay their fares until provided with a seat, and as a result the police have taken the names of 48 workmen on a charge of evading fares. The men are determined to press for more cars, and a conference between the police and the proper officials is to be held to adjust the situation.

## IOWA MERCHANTS PROTEST CLOSING

Report Is Made That Order Made in Effort to Check Epidemic Was Unnecessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
DES MOINES, Ia.—Merchants of this city claim that much uncalled-for alarm has been caused by grossly exaggerated and wholly unfounded reports concerning the influenza epidemic. In reporting on an investigation of the matter, the chairman of the committee said:

"Such careful health surveys as our leading business houses have conducted, involving hundreds of representative citizens of both sexes and of all ages, and all of whom are leading normal lives, would seem to prove that the much-talked-of 'epidemic' is more imaginary than real, so far as the city of Des Moines is concerned."

"It conclusively indicates, in my opinion, that what very little 'Spanish influenza' has occurred here is either the psychological effect of fear, on the part of highly nervous or timid persons, or is the direct result of inexcusable disregard of common sense precautionary measures." "Quarantine" is really a misnomer, in the sense in which it is applied to our present restrictions against public gatherings, says a prominent local merchant. "Precautionary measures would be a more accurate term—and it would inspire less terror in the minds of the timid."



First Annual Sale

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TODAY SATURDAY MONDAY  
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## For the North Light Dining Room

In high-ceilinged city houses, one very often finds a cold north dining room, with black walnut woodwork and black walnut furniture. To transform such a room from an austere, uninviting apartment to a cheerful, apparently sunny room, is not at all difficult.

One particularly unattractive room was "done over" most successfully in exactly a week's time. Originally, it had a large-patterned wall paper, in dull greens and blues, with some brown. The lace curtains were almost obscured by heavy damask hangings in dark blue. The floor was entirely covered with a thick pile carpet, of excellent quality and very gloomy colorings.

The mantelpiece was loaded with elaborate, dark, heavy bric-a-brac, while the sideboard was practically covered with massive silver and ornate cut glass. The china cabinet contained a number of rare pieces of porcelain and Venetian glass, but they were crowded into comparative obscurity by the conventional stacks of "dozens" of plates and rows of fancy cups of indifferent merit.

The furniture itself was comparatively simple, though heavy and dingy. The upholstery of the chairs was dark leather. The lighting fixtures were well placed, but not especially pleasing in design. The metal was finished in a bronze brown, and the shades were of so-called iridescent brown glass.

When the time came to commence work on this room, the logical thing was done first—the carpet was taken up. The carpet removed, a good hardwood floor was revealed.

Next, the bronze-brown fixtures were carefully enameled a cream white—almost an ivory tint—and the glass shades discarded. Silk ones later took their place.

The wall covering was removed and a pencil-striped paper, of warm, cream yellow, substituted. The stripes were glazed, so every bit of light was reflected in a delightfully shimmering way. The paper reached only to the picture molding, which was placed quite low. The space above was painted a soft cream yellow, while the cornice and ceiling were done in the same creamy shade. This gave the effect of a much lower-ceilinged room.

Of course, the elaborately patterned lace curtains and the damask hangings were removed. In their place were used soft, cream-colored net glass curtains, very sheer and very fine, hung close to the frame on metal rods at top and bottom. Over these came the thinnest of China silk curtains, in rich cream yellow. These curtains were also placed close to the frame, but were attached only at the top, and were supplied with strings, so they might be pulled entirely over the net-covered glass, if desired. When this was done, even north light resembled sunshine.

Striped taffeta of a particularly heavy, supple sort was chosen for the overcurtains. Warm yellow, rose and apricot, with an occasional thread-like stripe of brown, were the colorings of this silk; and, as the curtains were hung from outside the woodwork around the windows, not a trace of the gloomy walnut frames could be seen. A straight 12-inch band of the taffeta, with stripes running horizontally, finished the top of these overcurtains, and removed some of the apparent height of the windows.

The shades for the lighting fixtures were made of this same silk, shirred very scantily over odd octagonal frames of wire, and lined with rose-yellow China silk.

In front of each of the two windows was placed a long fern stand of willow, enameled cream yellow. These stands were filled with "lace" ferns and trailing ivy, the rich greens doing much to give an "outdoor" effect.

A good soap and water scrubbing was given to all the furniture and, of course, to the woodwork, before commencing the papering or curtain hanging, followed by careful oiling and polishing. A camel's-hair brush was used for applying the soap to the carving, while an old piece of satin was used as a polishing cloth. Care was taken thoroughly to rinse the soapy water from the wood and to dry all the surfaces quickly. Panels of the curly-grained French walnut were revealed in new beauty, by this scrubbing and polishing.

The leather upholstery of the chairs was carefully cleaned with white cream, then rubbed well with a mixture of the cream and gold paint. The cream was the kind ordinarily used for fine leather shoes. Only a little of the gold paint was mixed with the cream and it was rubbed well into the leather, a soft cloth being used to apply the mixture. Fresh cloths wiped off all the cream not absorbed by the leather. The effect was most satisfactory.

Every bit of silver, "bric-a-brac" and china was removed to the enormous pantry, to await possible reinstatement. A strip of the striped taffeta became a runner on the large sideboard, and was lined with the same sort of smooth, lustrous saten that gave body to the back of the curtains, the ends being finished with elaborately knotted yellow silk fringe, fully nine inches deep.

The china cabinet was, of course, backed with mirrors, so, when the few selected pieces of china and glass were returned to its shelves, it furnished splendid notes of light and color, even though set to a dark frame.

A very large, flat bowl, some 18 inches across, and not more than three inches deep, was secured at a shop which specialized in peasant wares. This bowl was in creamy tan, banded with green and painted with a splashing branch of orange-colored blossoms. For the middle of the dark walnut

table, this was perfect, when placed on an Italian cutwork square of heavy linen.

On the sideboard no silver was used, just a large brass samovar of exceptionally fine luster. This piece stood on a long, oblong tray of brass. Seven-branched candelabra flanked the samovar, and, to make the brass appear even more glistening and gold-like, the candles chosen were a dull apricot color, almost a rose-tan. Little glass circles were used at the base of the candles, to prevent wax from dropping on the taffeta runner.

The mantel was kept equally simple, though less formal. A specially designed, made-to-order mirror was hung above, being allowed to slope out a bit, instead of being set flat against the wall. This mirror was formed by framing, in bands of Circassian walnut, an oblong glass, with richly embroidered yellow brocade mandarin strips at each end.

A broad, two-handled oval urn of peasant pottery, similar to the bowl used on the table, was placed on the mantel. This was filled with the yellow-pink roses that so closely resemble warm sunshine in their coloring. At one end was a French clock—all crystal walls and gold framework—while at the other end a charming bit of Copenhagen ware, in the shape of an absurd little gray and white spotted kitten, gave just the right note of relief to the otherwise formal treatment of the room.

The china cabinet was then made to display different groups of pieces—just a few at a time, instead of the heterogeneous mass of more or less choice pieces formerly crowded on its shelves. For the "opening" of the room, a comfort of Venetian glass in a cloudy yellow, shot with glints of gold, and topped by a most real looking bunch of flowers in brilliant shades, held the place of honor.

The largest plain wall space was broken by a fair-sized color print of the gayest garden imaginable. In a green-gold lacquered frame. The mat of this picture was covered with Japanese rice paper, tinted a warm cream color.

A pair of narrow mirrors, framed in dull gold carved wood and hung rather low, filled the wall spaces opposite the windows and reflected all the light.

Last, but by no means least, the floor—the plain, hardwood floor formerly covered with ugly dark carpet—was painted a real apple green, the kind of a green that has enough yellow in it to make one certain it is not meant for blue, the kind of green that "Twenty Ounce Sweets" used to be. On this floor was placed the softest, aged rug that had the restful, creamy tone of ocean sand, and that was patterned in pale, delicate colors and shades that blended so perfectly they seemed hardly like figures in a pattern, but more like figures in the weave.

Not a piece of silver was displayed in this dining room, very little china, no cut glass, and no conventional linen pieces; yet the room was a success, and its success might easily be repeated in any black walnut dining room that now seems gloomy.

## If Your Velours Hat Is Too Large

A simple and effective way of "making over" a large, unfashionable velours hat is to cut a band perhaps an inch and a half wide from the brim. Then take this band and place it around the crown, tying the ends in a loose knot at the side or in the front, as one's taste dictates. There is no question of matching colors, and the curve of the band makes the "trimming" especially well.

If the hat is altogether too large, cut the band rather wider at the back. When the band is removed, a short back poke is left. The wide portion of the severed band may be cut in the shape of quills, the edges neatly wired. The narrower part should be cut in two or three strips and twisted around the crown, while the "quills" are placed in front.

Still another smart effect is gained by cutting disks from the part of the brim that gave the "too broad" appearance. These disks are bound with grosgrain ribbon of the same color as the velours, and placed in a formal little row around the crown, alternating with wool embroidered flowers that may be purchased or made.

French felt hats may be treated in exactly the same fashion as those of velours, though it may be wiser to wire the edge of the remaining brim, as the felt is a little softer than most velours. In case this is done, bind the brim with ribbon of a darker shade or of a contrasting color. Do not hesitate to slash the entire crown with rows of tiny slits, through which you may draw narrow ribbon in much the same way that small children weave "mats" in nursery days.

## Mending a Sagging Door

It ruffled the tidy nature of the handy man to have to pull and jerk at his door to open it, and then to have to coax and push to shut it. A door should fit in its frame, like a stopper in a bottle, he thought. A cursory examination disclosed that it stuck at the bottom. Of course, if the swelling had been at the top, it would have been so easy just to plane off the surplus. But, at the bottom! He tried tightening the screws in the upper hinge, which were quite loose, but found the wood so soft that even longer screws would not hold. There seemed to be nothing to do but remove the upper hinge, dig out the soft wood and insert in its place a piece of new wood, which held the hinge screws firmly and prevented the door from sagging.



The happy purchaser

## Here and There

LONDON, England.—That there is both a right and a wrong way of setting about making most kinds of purchases is undeniable and, when it comes to the question of providing furniture and furnishings, to use the old word, for a house either in the town or the country, it is very desirable to choose the right way from the beginning. In the first place, it is, in the highest degree, desirable to buy nothing which is not really wanted, and although this may sound a simple matter in theory, in practice it requires the exercise of a fair amount of judgment and self control.

It is, by no means, always so easy to turn one's back on an object whether in the shape of furniture or bric-a-brac, which, although it may be quite delightful in itself, is obviously, if we will only admit the fact, unsuitable for our own dwelling. And yet, how different the result is, if this has been the rule which has guided the shopping! The fine old piece of furniture, obviously genuine, and with just that precious little extra approximation to perfection which lifts it above the common run of similar objects, is not lightly refused; but, if the purchase is made, how incongruous the result may be, when, for instance, perhaps a Dutch marqueterie cabinet is sent home and finds itself in a room furnished with modern painted black and colored tables and chairs. Truly, the person with liberal tastes and an appreciation of both ancient and modern work finds plenty of opportunities for exercising self-restraint, when the purchase of household goods is going forward. How restful and satisfactory, however, the result, when a house has been carefully furnished on right lines, when each object is useful and suitable, as well as good to look at, and, above all, when it is in harmony with all its neighbors. All the same, there is just one kind of buying in which a little more latitude may be allowed and, when a fairly free hand in the matter of making purchases is not only permissible, but desirable; and this is in the case of an opportunity for a visit to the markets and the stalls, in far away and old-world countries. Here, again, there is still a right and a wrong way of buying, and discretion is essential; for, failing this, the opportunity for purchase in other lands might, conceivably, lead to the introduction of Swiss cow-bells, painted in oils, with views of the Lake of Lucerne, into an otherwise inoffensive apartment, or to similar catastrophes. But, if the purchases are made by a traveler who is no novice in the art of buying, those delightful odds and ends which are not easy to come by in any other fashion, be they in the form of pottery, brass, copper, embroideries or other things of like nature, it will generally be found that they will fit in somewhere in the house; and they will be valued, in after years, not only for their own sake, but also for that of the memories they evoke of the manner and place of their purchase. No matter that their transport may, at the time, have been a matter of some embarrassment, and that the happy purchaser had to walk through the streets, clasping a pottery jug, a large copper pot or an ancient candlestick, incurring, possibly, no small share of more or less respectful attention on the way; he or she will have his reward.

The Little Greek vase will always bring back memories of the brilliant sunshine and of the sapphire-blue water, which lapped against the quayside on that little island in the Aegean where it was bought, maybe, one fine spring morning, from some fortunate islander, eager to sell his find to the English "lions." The sight of the pottery jug will recall the gabled houses of the old French country town, on the cobblestones of whose market place it once reposed among its fellows.

The Spanish embroidered shawl will bring with it a picture of the little low, dark shop, in the Andalusian seaport town, whence it came, and of the graceful Spanish girls, with their carefully dressed, flower-decked hair, who were sunning themselves in the street outside. Such gleanings have a way of fitting in, somewhere, in a house, provided always they have been bought, in the first place, with a certain amount of discernment gained from experience. Opportunities for making purchases in this way, should not be neglected, for, like opportunities of other kinds, they have a way of not recurring to those who turn their backs upon them.

## Making the New Petticoats

"The newer the petticoats, the straighter the lines," is the descriptive adage that may be applied to the advance models for winter wear, since petticoats must be very straight and very smooth, if they are to accord with the slender silhouette.

But the petticoats need not be severely plain to be smart, for the straight-line effect is easily gained by skillful cutting and close knife-plaiting. A number of exceptionally attractive new petticoats are made in models that may easily be copied by the home dressmaker. In several styles, two or more materials, and two different colors or two different shades of one color are used; so, to duplicate these particular skirts, remnants of lace and fabrics, or even "last year's frocks," may be called into play.

Beginning with the simplest of straight-line models, there is a plain skirt carefully fitted over the hips, and quite devoid of trimming, save for the narrow plaited ruffle that edges the bottom of the skirt. Striped tub silk was used for this neat model, but pongee or rajah silk would make a practical skirt of this kind, and no doubt the wardrobe trunk or cedar chest will supply a discarded pongee dress which could be "made over." If preferred, fringe could be substituted for the plaited ruffle.

Another perfectly straight model, of two-tone glacé satin in a charming shade of apple green, is trimmed very simply with narrow puffed quillings of the satin, shirred and stitched down the center and applied to the skirt in two curving lines above the hem, the upper row extending into a lovely bowknot design in front.

This skirt could easily be made from the foundation slip of a worn-out evening gown, shirred ribbon being used instead of the puffed quilling. The top of another model, designed for wear with light-colored frocks, is of flesh pink satin, with an under-founce of knife-plaited chiffon. A deep band of cream-colored silk lace, very scantily gathered, is placed over the chiffon. At the left front, a short piece of the lace is left hanging from the top of the founce, tiny silk ribbons rosettes catching it up from beneath, so the lace will not fall below the hemstitched hem of the chiffon.

Still another dainty model is made with two overlapping founces of cream-colored lace, on a foundation of rose-pink crêpe de chine, a streamer bow of double-faced satin ribbon in rose and lavender giving an accent of color.

Soft, pliant and durable, adapting itself particularly well to this season's lines, jersey silk is the material used for many of the petticoats designed to wear with street suits and frocks.

Broad, vertical stripes of beige and dark brown, navy blue and beige, or rose and gray, form the founce of an interesting new model.

A delightfully "lacy" skirt, destined for wear with the finest of sergeette gowns, has its outer founce made of alternating rows of narrow satin ribbon and cream-colored valenciennes lace, its under founce of plaited chiffon. To copy this skirt, several patterns and widths of lace could be used to good effect, if care were taken in planning the spacing.

Some of the prettiest new founces are cut petal-shaped at the edge, and this gives an excellent suggestion for "making over" a founced dress or skirt that is worn at the hem. Cut the ruffle in very broad, deep scallops and finish the curving edges with shirred ribbon, narrow fringe or a new silk braid that closely resembles the old-fashioned rickrack braid.

Quaint, many-colored, embroidery adorns the "Wall of Troy" edge of a navy blue crêpe meteor petticoat, that could be copied by using some of the yards and yards of bright Persian trimmings that almost every piece-box contains.

Rows of very narrow ribbon are stitched to form a diamond pattern, on the knife-plaited founce of another jersey petticoat, that deft fingers can easily copy.

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## Taking Care of the Knives

Did you ever hear of or use a knife pitcher? "A knife pitcher is a tin vessel, stout and squat, specially made and provided to save knife handles from the wreck and ruin of hot dishwasher," according to the definition given by Emily Holt in her "Complete Housekeeper," which contains a veritable mine of valuable information to the inexperienced housewife. She adds that, if one is accustomed to use two sizes of knives, one should have two sizes of pitchers likewise. The reason for these pitchers is that, if one uses knives with wooden, horn, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or bone handles, these handles must not be allowed to stand or soak in water, for if they do, they not infrequently part company with the blades. This writer gives the following simple and excellent directions for the care of knives:

"Gather up the knives early in the dish-washing fray, wipe off the blades with crumpled paper, then stand the bunch in a pitcher of proper height, pour very hot water over the blades—be sure not to pour it over the handles—add a little soda water, and let stand till everything else is done. Wash singly and quickly through clean suds, taking care that no dirt is left at the join of the handle and blade. Rinse in lukewarm water, and dry while warm. This unless there are spots on blade or handle. Spots on ivory should be rubbed out with tripoli, mixed in sweet oil, and a clean flannel. Mother-of-pearl seldom spots, but may be stained by fruit juice or any acid running down from the blade. Wash very clean, then rub lightly and quickly with a little sifted whiting, and with alcohol. Wash clean after the rubbing, and, when dry, polish with dry whiting and a flannel or silk cloth.

"To clean steel knife blades easily and quickly, cut a good-sized potato in two, dip the cut surface in bath-brick or powdered rotten-stone, lay the knife blade flat upon the table, and rub the spotted surface hard with the potato. In a minute at furthest, it should be bright. Wipe dry, wash, dry again, and polish with a little dry bath-brick.

"Silver knives, stained with egg or vegetables, are best cleaned by wetting, dipping in fine salt, and rubbing with a wet cloth. To polish such knives and keep them bright, rub them fortnightly with whiting, and afterward with a soft, clean flannel. Use helps amazingly to keep such cutlery in the best order, but spare knives will take no harm if they are washed thoroughly, rubbed clean, wrapped separately in soft white paper, and put away in a tight box. Silver chests and leather cellophanes are handsome and excellent things to have, but the plain, tight box, dark and trig, is better for preventing tarnish than all their be-

## Mapleine Saves Sugar

Dilute your corn syrup or honey with hot water and flavor with

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dizenment of shaped trays and velvet rests.

"Carving knives and forks need to be very well washed, then to have a cloth over the point of a skewer run all around the joint. If they have horn handles, the same skewer, treatment should be applied to the horn ridges, or else the ridges should be washed out with ammonia and water and a very stiff brush, brushing with the grain of the horn. It goes without saying that carving knives must be razor-edged. To insure that, first buy good steel, no matter what the mounting; then, once a year, have the blade properly ground. In between keep it sharp and true, by help of a long, whetstone, such as is used on mowing-scythes. It can be bought in any big hardware store, should not cost over a quarter, and will last a lifetime."

## Recipes to Serve 100

For the benefit of that woman who has or wants to have a lunchroom, where many will come each day for a dainty midday meal, or for the one who has a club dinner or supper of some sort to evolve, the United States Food Administration offers herewith some of its own particular recipes, each one making enough for 100 portions. This administration has a cafeteria in Washington from which it serves some 700 meals daily.

Potents—Six pounds or 2½ quarts of corn meal, 12 quarts of water, ½ cup fat, 6 pounds cheese, 7 quarts tomato sauce, 1 cup salt. Heat 12 quarts of water to the boiling point, add the corn meal and the salt. Cook in a double boiler until very thick, adding the fat just before pouring into molds 1 inch deep. When cold, cut the mush in desired size and place in a dish, leaving space between the pieces. Cover the top with a layer of grated cheese. Pour a thick, highly seasoned tomato sauce over the whole and bake until the mush is heated through.

Peanut Puree—Ten quarts milk, 5 ounces cornstarch, 8 pounds peanut butter, 1-3 cup salt, onion. Heat 9 quarts of milk to the boiling point. Add the cornstarch, mixed with one quart cold milk. Cook in a double boiler for 30 minutes, stirring to prevent lumping. Add the peanut butter, salt and chopped onion. Cook until smooth.

Gingerbread—One cup or 12 ounces light sirup, 10 ounces fat, 1½ ounces soda, 2 ounces salt, 1 ounce cinnamon, 1 ounce ginger, ½ ounce mace or allspice, 6 eggs, 1½ quarts molasses, 2 quarts buttermilk or sour milk, 4 pounds barley flour. Cream the fat and the sirup. Add the spices, salt, soda and cream, the eggs beaten in well, then the molasses, and mix. Follow with the buttermilk which is also mixed well. Add the sifted flour, mix and bake in sheet pans in a moderate oven.

Cake for Cottage Pudding—Three pounds fat, 1½ pounds sugar, 1 quart or 2 pints light sirup, 2 ounces soda, 1½ ounces salt, 10 eggs, 2 quarts milk, 4 ounces cream of tartar, 3 pounds wheat flour, 3 pounds corn or rice flour. Cream thoroughly the fat and the sugar, adding the soda and the salt when well creamed. Add alternately the sirup and the eggs, creaming after each addition. The milk and the vanilla should be added next, followed by the flour sifted with the cream of tartar. Bake in a moderate oven.

Maple Sauce for Cottage Pudding—Eight quarts milk, 1½ quarts or 3½ pounds maple sirup, 2 ounces salt, 12 ounces cornstarch. Heat 7 quarts of the milk to the boiling point in a double boiler. Then add the maple sirup and the salt, followed by the cornstarch, mixed with 1 quart of cold water, which should be added carefully. Cook for 20 minutes, stirring to prevent lumping.

## Planning For a Cellar Garden

Why not have a garden in the cellar this coming winter? Here is a way in which you can have fresh vegetables, long after the outside garden has been snowed under. It is time to plan for a cellar garden now, although the actual work need not be done until later. Among the crops to grow are rhubarb, asparagus and French endive.

You will need well-established rhubarb roots, which may be dug from your own garden or purchased from some commercial grower. It is the same with the asparagus roots and the endive. The latter is produced from what is called Witloof chicory. Not a few garden makers have been growing this chicory in their own gardens this season, and will have plenty of plants to force. When this has not been done, enough forcing plants can be bought at the seed store. The asparagus and chicory can be started any time in the fall, simply digging up plants and setting them in boxes of earth in the cellar. If you have several extra plants, store in a cold place, to force later on.

The chicory is grown best in partial darkness, but the result is accomplished by placing an upturned box on the one containing the plants, some holes being bored in this box for ventilation. It isn't necessary, but it is advisable, to have four or five inches of sand over the earth in which the chicory roots are planted; because, when the shoots go through this sand, they form solid, compact heads instead of spreading, as they otherwise will.

Rhubarb roots should be dug late and allowed to freeze, before they are forced. With several of the roots kept frozen, you can have rhubarb all winter. If grown in partial darkness, it makes fine, white shoots, with quite small leaf growth. Of course, you need a fairly warm cellar to do this work, and it may be best to set the boxes near the furnace or heater. Get your boxes from the grocery store now, and fill them with nice, rich loam, from which the stones have been removed.

Sea kale is a vegetable not nearly so well known in America as in England. Yet it is well worth getting acquainted with, for the forced roots make an excellent salad somewhat similar to French endive. One reason why it is not more commonly found in gardens, lies in the fact that it needs two seasons of growth before it is ready to use. Roots for forcing may be purchased at this season, however, and are not expensive. They are given much the same treatment as Witloof chicory.

When frosty weather approaches, you can dig up some plants of Brussels sprouts and common endive, root and all, and keep them growing for some time in the cellar. Your celery, too, may be packed in boxes of earth, if dug up from the roots, and will last until the new year in a cool cellar, but where the temperature does not drop much below freezing.

## Another Conservation Suggestion

Many thrifty housewives save all chicken and turkey bones, after a meal, wash them and start a soup pot for the following day. A considerable amount of strength remains in these bones, after the meat is eaten. Of course, the soup pot has always been a real economy measure, as it stands in opposition to the refuse can, ready to catch the innumerable left-overs which are usually a problem to dispose of nicely.

## Cream of Rye

Delicious in a Dozen Ways

You can always be quite sure of pleasing the family and delighting guests when you have this flaked rye cereal in the house.

Such tasty, satisfying cookies, muffins, bread, rye crisps, fritters, and breakfast porridge can be made with it.

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## READJUSTMENTS OF WAGE SCALE ASKED

Railway Brotherhoods Renew Request for Time-and-a-Half Pay for Overtime and Seek Restoration of Differentials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The four leading railway brotherhoods have renewed their request for time-and-a-half pay for overtime work, and are now pressing this issue before the Railroad Administration's board of railroad wage and working conditions.

At present most of the men get the same rate of pay for overtime that they receive for the standard day's work.

The new application applies to the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen's brotherhoods. In addition the switchmen's union has asked for time-and-a-half credit for holidays and Sunday work.

The wage board is considering the application and will make recommendations to the Director-General of Railways. Railway firemen ask for a special scale of pay which would result in increases ranging between 25 and 80 per cent in addition to the time and a half for overtime request.

All the brotherhoods also seek readjustments of wage scales throughout the country to restore wage relationships and differentials which the last general wage advances wiped out.

## Labor Dispute Award Made

Colt's Fire Arms Company Employees Obtain Eight-Hour Day

HARTFORD, Conn.—Maj. B. N. Gitchell, U. S. A., sole arbitrator appointed by the Secretary of War to settle the labor dispute at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of this city, has made the following award:

Forty-eight hours a week, consisting of six days of eight hours each day, is the new working schedule, becoming effective on Thursday.

All time work in excess of eight hours within any one day or 48 hours in the week shall be considered overtime, payable at the rate of time and one-half. Sunday and holiday time shall be paid double rates.

By mutual consent the working days may be so lengthened as to permit of a half holiday on one day of each week.

The revision of rates provided in Major Gitchell's award shall in no case operate to reduce wages of any employee. Ten per cent extra shall be paid to night workers.

The decision on hours, wages, conditions of labor shall take effect as of Oct. 24, 1918.

## LOYAL LEGION OF LOGGERS MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—Indicating the success of the efforts of Colonel Disque, of the spruce production division of the United States Army, to hold the timber workers together and to get a maximum of result in the prosecution of the government's airplane program, was the representative gathering of loggers at Cœur d'Alene, Ida.

The meeting was held under instructions of Colonel Disque and was in direct charge of Second Lieut. C. K. Hodges, representing the United States Government. The production camps of the Northwest comprise the tenth district of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and the five delegates sent to the convention represented 8000 men, 40 mills and about 100 camps in Northern Idaho, Washington and Montana.

Lieutenant Hodges received reports from all localities, covering conditions now maintaining, rate of production of spruce lumber and the needs of the various centers. Wage schedules were discussed and increases in wages were recommended in some instances. Grievances were presented for consideration by the government, and the general labor conditions throughout the district thoroughly reviewed. Practical patriotism was manifested in the adoption of resolutions heartily endorsing the work of the legion, as well as the work of Colonel Disque. A remarkable degree of harmonious cooperation has been attained in this branch of the government's war activities.

## HENRY FORD'S EAGLE BOATS ARE PRAISED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of the Navy, in a public statement on Thursday urging Michigan voters to support the candidacy of Henry Ford for the United States Senate, declared naval officers of the United States and foreign countries had pronounced the Eagle boats produced at the Ford plant in Detroit as "next to the destroyer, the best weapon to exterminate the submarine." By next summer, Mr. Daniels said, the government expects

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to have 100 or more of these new craft in the water.

In referring to Mr. Ford as a senatorial candidate, the Secretary's statement says: "In war he knows how to produce weapons to win peace and in the problems to be settled after the war his practical judgment as a Senator would be of the highest value."

## CAMP KNOX LABOR PROBLEM SOLVED

Practically Every County in Kentucky Represented in 1000 Men Pledged to the Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—About 1000 workmen who have pledged themselves to remain at Camp Knox until the work on the great camp has been completed have been sent from Louisville to Stithon, in Hardin County, where the camp is located. The workmen included many merchants from various parts of the State and several prominent business men of Lexington, including a banker, who had enlisted for the work through patriotic motives.

The work of enlisting the men was done by a branch of the State Council of Defense through the various county chairmen and practically every county in the State was represented.

One of the principal causes of the lack of labor has been the living conditions, but these have been remedied so far as is possible, and there is in process of construction a theater which will have a seating capacity of 3000. Y. M. C. A. huts are also in process of construction.

Camp Knox, which is being built as a permanent institution, will cover approximately 35,000 acres of ground. There will be built 35 miles of concrete and 45 miles of macadam roadways. The builders hope to finish the camp by Jan. 1. When completed, it will afford training facilities for 50,000 men, and quarters for 27,000 animals.

## REHEARING IN TEXAS DRY CASE TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The state-wide prohibition law, which on Wednesday was declared unconstitutional and void by the court of criminal appeals of Texas, the highest court of appeals in criminal cases in the State, is held to be in conflict with that provision of the state Constitution giving counties and other political subdivisions the right to determine by local option election whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors is to be permitted.

The case decided on Wednesday is styled ex parte. F. Meyer of San Antonio was arrested in Bexar County on a charge of selling liquor. The case was never tried in the district court, but was taken to the court of criminal appeals direct on a writ of habeas corpus. State Attorney-General Looney has announced that a motion for rehearing would be filed at once, and State Comptroller Terrell said he would issue no license for selling liquor until the motion for a rehearing had been disposed of.

If the motion for rehearing is denied, the decision will permit the sale of liquor in all those counties and parts of counties that had not adopted local option, or do not come within the prohibitions of the zone law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within 10 miles of any army camp, cantonment, government shipyard, drydock or other place where government work is being done. This law had been supplanted by the state-wide law, but since the state-wide law is declared void, the zone law becomes effective again. The zone law will cause Dallas, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, El Paso, Ft. Worth and other chief cities of Texas to remain dry.

DISLOYALTY VERDICT STANDS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. REDWING, Minn.—In the district court here on Wednesday a motion for a new trial for Joseph Gilbert, state manager, and L. W. Martin, organizer for the Non-Partisan League, was denied. Both men had been convicted of disloyal utterances and each sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$500.

## FURS For the Holidays

The National Board of Defense says:

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## RUSSIAN PEOPLE SORELY OPPRESSED

German Press Discloses Lack of Food in Cities—Serious Plight Attributed to Interference of Entente and Tzecho-Slovaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Even the German press admits the desperate condition of the Russian people, in its reports from that country, a condition brought about through the reign of terror organized and fostered by the German Government. The Carnegie Institute has made translations of a number of articles published by Berlin Tageblatt since Aug. 16, from which the following extracts are taken.

Speaking of the desperate situation of the Soviet Government respecting its foreign affairs, the Tageblatt says: "These questions have become extremely acute by the inconsiderate advance of the Entente and the development of the Tzecho-Slovak counter-revolutionary danger. A state of war actually exists between the Soviet republic and the Entente, and it is quite within the range of possibility that it will be formally declared also."

Then of the food situation, the paper says: "The people in Moscow are in a very oppressed state of mind. They are starving. The Soviet Government is doing all within its power to establish soup kitchens, at least for the working class. But even here every thing is so expensive that the workmen consume their entire wages, which have been doubled many times since the revolution. Besides, there is by no means enough for all. Consequently the population has to depend, in considerable part, upon illicit trading, which cannot be prevented under these circumstances, even by the most drastic measures of the Bolsheviks. The tradesmen compensate themselves for the increasing dangers by demanding prices of fantastic amount for their secretly produced products. The peasant in the country asks perhaps 30 or 40 rubles for a pud of flour, but the carrier asks, besides his regular price, expenses for a long trip to the cities and return, for the risk, which is not slight, as the Red Guards often rob them of their supplies. Consequently a pud of flour costs, in Moscow, through illicit trading, 300 to 400 rubles, and sugar 20 to 25 rubles a pound."

"Not only are the large cities starving, but, apparently, large districts in the open country, particularly the northern provinces, where little grain is raised. From whatever point you view Russian life, you come to the fundamental questions of the Russian revolutions, to the problems which will be decisive for the future development of things in Russia. This is true particularly with regard to the provisioning of the people."

"The measures taken by the Soviet Government in the critical situation to bring on the market the grain supplies still concealed by the anxious peasant are clear to the memory of all. The future commissioners were endowed with dictatorial power. Drastic punishments were meted out for the concealment of grain; high rewards were offered for the denunciation of such traitors, and large detachments of the Red Army were sent into the open country for the purpose of requisitioning grain supplies. These troops proceeded with the most inconsiderate and forceful measures. The punishments have recently been increased, and a decree has given the workmen's organizations the right to send requisitional detachments into the country, and thus defend their cause against the peasants. Up to the present, however, all these measures have accomplished nothing. The peasants have concealed the grain they still have too

well, and the internal connections with the Russian villages have proved to be strong enough to prevent extensive denunciations, in spite of the promised rewards."

## Russians Ask Aid

Social Democrats Make Appeal for Allied Interference

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A cable message asserting that the Social Democrats of Russia would welcome the coming of "republican troops of the United States" into Russia has been received by the Social Democratic League of America, it is announced by William English Walling, secretary of the league.

The message was signed by "all of the best-known Socialists of Russia outside of Bolshevik circles," he said, and was signed also by Peter Masloff, who is of international Socialist standing and has been elected chairman of a convention representative of democracy in Russia. The message reads in part:

"Information has reached us that the Socialist Party of the United States is showing opposition to sending into Russia American troops, from anxiety that foreign intervention is undesirable for the democracy of Russia."

"Germans, with the aid of the Bolsheviks, are seizing Russia, stifling democracy, executing Socialists. War with Germany is taking place in Russia along the Volga. Germany is establishing her forces in conquered sections of Russia. Besides the Russian people's army, which is fighting against Germans, but is still weak, there are being moved here troops of the Allies, chiefly Japanese."

"Russia's democracy would see in republican troops of the United States, not only a support in the fight against Germany, but a guarantee that the freedom and independence of Russia will not be suppressed."

Mr. Walling said: "Masloff speaks not only for the Social Democratic forces of Siberia, but as well for the Trans-Ural region of Russia."

## THEATERS

"The Chinese Puzzle"

Specialty to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau. "The Chinese Puzzle," romantic drama in four acts, by Leon M. Lion and Marion Bower; presented on the evening of Oct. 23, 1918, at the Copley Theater, Boston, by the Henry Jewett Players in arrangement with the Shuberts. The play has been running for several months at the New Theater, London. Last June it was played for a week in Washington under the management of William A. Brady. The present cast:

Littleport.....Leonard Cranke  
Paul Market.....H. Conway Wingfield  
Lady De La Haye.....Jessamine Newcombe  
Almeida De Villeshier.....Mercedes Desmore  
Victoria Crosswell.....Viola Roach  
Sir Roger De La Haye.....Noel Leslie  
Naomi Melsham.....Phyllis Reigh  
Hon. William Hirst.....Montague Weston  
Aaron P. Quant.....Nicholas Weston  
Armand De Rochecorbon.....E. E. Clive  
Dr. Chi Lung.....Henry Jewett  
Dr. Fu Yang.....Owen T. Howitt  
Mrs. Melsham.....Estelle Thebaud  
Sir Aylmer Brant.....Fred W. Permain  
Mr. Peeke.....William Podmore

BOSTON, Mass.—The theatrical profession has a maxim to the effect that what has always "gone" in the playhouse will always "go." It is especially to the point to indulge in aphorisms in speaking of "The Chinese Puzzle," for not only is that piece as purely of the footlights as Sardan's "Dora" but its single novel character, Chi Lung, utters his thoughts almost exclusively in the form of Chinese saws and oriental instances. It would require at least a foot of white paper, column width, to relate the details of the intrigue of this extremely plotty play—a plotless proceeding, since these details have been the common property of all play carpenters from Sydney Grundy to Lope de Vega. Suffice it to say that a young woman, Naomi, in order to satisfy the demands upon her adventurous mother of a blackmailing journalist sells him a photograph of a secret loan agreement between England and China. The journalist's scoop causes an upheaval in diplomatic circles, and Naomi's husband is forced to resign from his post in the Foreign Office. In the end Chi Lung takes upon himself blame for the theft of the state paper, and Naomi's vindicated husband is restored to his position. The refreshing strain among a mass of well-worn story materials is Chi Lung's motive in taking the blame for Naomi's act.

There is not a hint of the Scarpia motive, though more than one of the spectators must have dreaded that this play was to prove only one more rewriting of "La Tosca." On the contrary, Chi Lung has nothing but contempt for Naomi, and makes of her the butt of a long string of cutting Oriental axioms as to the inferiority of women to men. No, this Chinese financier with a habit of talking in

EMERGENCY POWER BILL SUBSTITUTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A substitute for the Administration Emergency Power Bill passed by the House to meet a shortage of steam power in war activities, was agreed to on Thursday by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Instead of forming a separate corporation, with authority to lend funds to private enterprises to increase power capacity, the substitute, which representatives of the War Industries Board have been asked to aid in drafting, will authorize the War Finance Corporation to lend funds for that purpose up to \$50,000,000.

DUTCH CARGOES PURCHASED. NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cargoes of five Dutch steamships, consisting of merchandise valued at \$8,000,000, removed and stored when the ships were requisitioned by the United States Government last March, have been purchased by the United States from the Holland owners. Lack of tonnage made it impossible to forward the goods to the owners within a reasonable time.

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—is particularly attractive—and is very complete, both in its variety of styles and materials and also in its range of prices.

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## WOMEN FARMERS ARE RECOGNIZED

Henceforth Their Land Army in United States Will Be a Part of the Federal Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The request of the United States Department of Labor, asking the Woman's Land Army to affiliate with it, was granted by a unanimous vote at a meeting of state chairmen held in this city. Henceforth, President Wilson, through the federal employment office, will assist in the recruiting of farmerettes, and the army will be prepared to furnish women laborers in whatever part of the country they are most needed.

During the past season about 15,000 young women worked on farms throughout the country and, according to Mrs. Margaret Neale, assistant to the director-general of the women's division of the United States Employment Service, the demands of the coming year will be far greater. Mrs. Neale read a letter from the President to Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, chairman of the executive committee, which voiced his appreciation of the work done by the army to help meet the food problem, and expressed the hope that American farmers would follow those of Canada and Great Britain and avail themselves of the privileges of employing women in so far as is practicable.

The Woman's Land Army is organized in 38 states. One unit will go to Florida for the winter, and it is hoped that more will be sent to France, with farm machinery, under the Committee for Devastated France, of which Miss Anne Morgan is president. The land army proposes to relieve the sugar shortage by tapping the maple trees in Vermont and New Hampshire.

PLANS FOR RECEPTION TO SAMUEL GOMPERS. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has announced a national mass meeting to be held here at a date provisionally fixed as Nov. 8, in honor of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in recognition of his services on his recent mission abroad.

Invitations have been sent to President Wilson and his Cabinet to attend the meeting and to governors of all the states, to state councils of defense and other public officials and to the heads of the various labor organizations in the country.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

FORTY MEN OUT  
AT GARDEN CITY

Lieut. F. B. Castator, Former Colgate Player, is Coaching Aeronautical General Supply Depot and Camp Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—With more than 40 football candidates, including both officers and enlisted men, practically all of whom have been members of some of the best college and professional teams in the country, out for practice, indications are that the Aeronautical General Supply Depot and Concentration Camp will be able to more than hold its own on the gridiron during the coming season.

The depot football team was organized Oct. 7, following a meeting called by Lieut. E. C. Soule, athletic officer of the depot, and attended by athletic officers from each of the various aerodromes stationed here, and the athletic director of the Y. M. C. A. All football activities for the coming season were discussed, and arrangements made for squadron football teams to be organized at once. All teams at the depot were supplied with complete football equipment, which was procured by Lieutenant Soule, through Mrs. Van Rensselaer of New York City. In addition, equipment for other winter sports was turned over to the athletic officer.

The first football practice was called shortly after the meeting for the depot football team, and the direct detail of whipping the club into shape was in the hands of Lieut. F. B. Castator, A. S. C., formerly star player of Colgate University, who has been appointed coach. He is being assisted by Corp. Harry Walker, a high school star, who has been on special duty with the athletic officer at this depot for some time.

Although the quarantine, which has been in effect at the depot for more than a month, has greatly limited the time for practice and prevented a larger squad of men from answering the call, the men are rapidly getting into shape, and the material on hand is very favorable. No accurate figures are available on the weight of the depot team, but it is understood that it will average about 170 pounds.

A number of the members of the depot baseball team are in the football lineup. They are Corp. H. S. Ellison, formerly of the St. Paul Club, American League, who is attracting a great deal of attention in kicking and clever back-field work; Corp. Reese Williams, left field of the depot baseball team; and Corp. Harry Walker, utility of the Brooklyn Club and former Federal League.

The schedule arranged earlier in the season has met with a decided revision. Because of troop movements a number of officers, formerly college stars, who were to be in the lineup had to leave the depot. Among those were Lieut. Nelson Norgren of the University of Chicago, a star in game recently played between the team from Mitchell Field, composed entirely of aviators and the team from West Point.

Arrangements are being made for a benefit game which will be played in New York City, the proceeds of which will be used for purchasing athletic equipment for the troops of the Air Service. The opposing team has not yet been announced, but in all probability will be the club from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. The schedule has not been completed, but provided the quarantine is lifted the first game will be played tomorrow with the club from Hazelhurst Field No. 1 at Mineola. Field No. 1 has an excellent team, which has been organized under the supervision of Lieut. R. A. Fowler, a well-known Marathon runner.

The other games scheduled are as follows: Nov. 2, with the team from Mitchell Field, composed of flying officers; Nov. 9, Camp Merritt; Nov. 16, New London; Nov. 23, Camp Devens; and Nov. 23, Columbia University. Lieutenant Soule is communicating with various army and college teams arranging for games and the schedule will be completed in the near future. There are several open dates and the club would be glad to arrange for games with other camp and college teams.

Three gridirons have already been laid out in the north end of the depot and one on the flying field. This will give ample space for all the teams to practice. Squadron teams are being equipped and organized and games will be played shortly. A schedule amongst the various aero squadrons is being arranged and many interesting games are promised.

## FOOTBALL GAMES CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—By order of the Michigan State Board of Health the opening game of the University of Michigan's conference season, scheduled to be played here Nov. 2 with the Northwestern University eleven has been canceled. The game with Minnesota, scheduled for later in the month, has also been called off at the request of the military authorities. The Northwestern contest may be played at some future date.

## SERVICE GAME POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The military authorities at Camp Zachary Taylor here announce the postponement of the football game between the service eleven and the team from Center College. No future date has as yet been decided upon for the playing of the contest.

CAPABLANCA IS  
CHESS WINNER

Cuban Defeats F. J. Marshall in Opening Game of the International Masters Tournament

## STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Pts.
J. R. Capablanca	1	0	0	1
Oscar Chajes	0	1	0	½
Boris Kostich	0	1	0	½
F. J. Marshall	0	0	1	0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban champion from Havana, won the opening game of the International Masters Chess Tournament which is being held in this city, under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club, by defeating F. J. Marshall, United States champion, in a remarkably brilliant contest after 33 moves.

Capablanca was the only player to win a game on the opening night, the two other contests resulting in a draw and an adjournment. Oscar Chajes, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, and Boris Kostich, winner of the western championship, drawing their game, while R. T. Black, the Brooklyn champion, and J. S. Morrison of Toronto, adjourned their game after 49 moves. The position of the men at time of adjournment seemed to favor the Toronto man.

The game between Capablanca and Marshall attracted the most attention, and it well deserved this honor, as it was a splendidly fought contest. Capablanca opened with a Ruy Lopez, which Marshall defended in the usual way, until the eighth move for black, when Marshall departed from the usual routine and began a startling continuation involving the sacrifice of a pawn. From then on the play became very interesting, with Capablanca on the defensive.

At the thirteenth move Marshall offered the sacrifice of a knight, which could not be accepted, and on the following move he left a rook to be taken, and again Capablanca refused to take it. So skillfully, however, did the Cuban defend himself, avoiding numerous traps and pitfalls, that eventually he emerged from the mêlée with two minor pieces against a rook, in addition to other pieces and pawns on each side.

At the time of the evening adjournment, Capablanca had begun to get a real hold on the position. After resumption of play in the evening session, Marshall did not last much longer, and finally was confronted by a forced checkmate in five moves.

## SIDELINES

Vincent Borkeška, former Whitman College football player, is now at the Camp Pike officers' training camp.

Albert Baston, University of Minnesota football captain and star end in 1916, has been promoted to captain in the United States Army.

Hal Weekes, former University of Michigan quarterback, has been promoted from captain to major in the United States Engineers.

Dr. L. R. A. Hammer, former football player and track athlete at State University of Iowa, has been awarded the Cross of War in France.

J. H. Rush, coach of the Princeton varsity eleven of the past few years, is now working for the Emergency Fleet Corporation in New York City.

Captain Wells of the University of California football eleven has enlisted in the coast artillery. He was the best plunging halfback on the eleven.

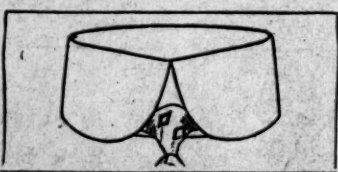
Reports from Rutgers University state that Coach Sanford is going to lose a number of his star football players, as they are to leave that college to enter an officers' training camp.

Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago is going to make considerable use of the forward pass this fall, as he is devoting quite a bit of the practice time to the perfecting of this style of play.

Ft. Harrison has five candidates for its backfield, and four of them have played on "Big Ten" elevens. They are Bushman, Helmick and Bricker, Ohio; Pearson, Indiana; and West, Cleveland Indians.

Capt. J. L. Griffith, who has been transferred from Camp Dodge to Camp Gordon, is the former football coach of the University of Idaho. He is to be athletic director at Gordon, and will probably be chief football coach.

R. R. Edwards, who is a candidate for the Hingham (Mass.) Naval Ammunition Depot football eleven, was a back on the Dartmouth varsity eleven of 1916. He scored the points which won the game for his college over Syracuse University that fall.



MARLEY 2½ IN  
DEVON 2¼ IN.  
**ARROW**  
COLLARS  
CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY, N.Y.

TEXAS SCHEDULE  
IS REARRANGED

Efforts Are Being Made to Have the Annual Contest With the University of Oklahoma Played at Dallas Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Rearrangement of the football schedule of the University of Texas to fit the demands made by the War Department committee on education and special training, as set forth in a recently received circular, is being carried out here. The required changes necessitated the canceling of several games.

Due to the fact that students in more than 500 colleges and universities throughout the country who have enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps will be held on their various campuses for the last three weeks in this month, the committee has expressed a desire that no games involving absence for a night be played before Nov. 1, and that after that date not more than two games involving overnight absence be played.

Among the changes which have had to be made in the Longhorn schedule is the game scheduled with the University of Oklahoma eleven at Dallas on Oct. 19. Director of Athletics R. B. Henderson is making an endeavor to have this game played during November. The annual battle with Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has been changed from Nov. 19 to Thanksgiving, and the scheduled Thanksgiving Day clash between the Longhorns and the University of Arkansas team has been canceled because of the distance which the latter would have to come. It is probable that the colleges in the Southwest may continue their schedule into December to make up for the games missed during October by the new ruling.

Football practice at the university and at all other colleges and universities having a unit of the Students Army Training Corps has been cut down to only a short time daily, due to the army and academic demands on the time of the students. Coach W. J. Juneau is planning to keep his men in good shape by arranging for military games with the teams from the three military schools which the university is conducting here.

Following is a copy of the order received from the committee on education and special training:

"The time allotted for training and study for the Students Army Training Corps will be found to preclude for its members such football or other schedules as have been customary among colleges in past years. All practice for football or other sports by soldiers must be in recreation periods and not decrease time allotted for drill and study. It is desired that no games involving absence for a night be played before Nov. 1, and that during this period games be confined to intra-mural sports except for local Saturday games, calling only for trips that can be made Saturday afternoon. After Nov. 1 not more than two games involving absence overnight may be permitted; and furloughs for the purpose may be granted for members of teams, provided that no furloughs shall be granted to soldiers not maintaining satisfactory standards of military and academic work. No trips involving an absence longer than from Friday night to Sunday night will be approved."

The Toronto Arena Company, which operated the team that won the championship last year in a play-off with the Canadians, was given a franchise for the current year.

WASTE-SAVING ORGANIZED  
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. M. Baruch, of the War Industries Board, on Wednesday announced the organization of a war prison labor and national waste reclamation section, with Hugh Frayne as its executive. The purpose of this organization is to establish a national salvage system in order to speed up the collection of waste material.

## FIRST FABRICATED STEEL SHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America has its first fabricated steel ship, the Agawan, of 5500 deadweight tons, turned out by the Submarine Boat Corporation at Port Newark, N. J. The Agawan required 303 days for her construction, and 27 steel mills, 56 fabricating plants and 200 equipment shops produced parts of the hull and machinery. The corporation has contracts for 150 duplicates of the Agawan, and delivery of completed vessels is expected at the rate of two or three every week.

## NEWPORT TEAM READY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fred Walker, coach of the strong Newport Naval Training Station football team, has sent word to the committee in charge of the united war work campaign that he is willing to have his team oppose any team, anywhere, at any time, provided that the receipts go to swell the fund for the allied war organizations in the campaign.

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in St. Louis

Warner & Warner

QUALITY CORNER  
LOCUST ST. AT SIXTH  
Branch Shop—Haberdashery  
STANTON HOTEL

MAYO WINS CLOSE  
GAME FROM HIRAI

Two Billiardists Are Tied at the Thirty-Second Inning in Their Tenth Straight-Rail Contest

## STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
J. F. Ferguson	4	0	1.000
E. C. Trow	2	0	1.000
Julius Moses	1	0	1.000
Nelson Mayo	2	1	.667
M. Hiral	1	3	.250
*A. Prickens	0	1	.000
Paul Gross	0	2	.000
David Waterman	0	3	.000

\*Substitutes for Julius Moses.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nelson Mayo improved his standing in the final round-robin of the annual straight-rail championship tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association when he defeated M. Hiral, the Japanese player, in the tenth game of the series, by a score of 150 to 108.

While the contest was not an exceptionally brilliant one, it was interesting as there was not very much to choose between the two players. At the thirty-second inning the two players were tied at 93. The next inning found Mayo getting a run of 25, the highest of the game, and this gave him a lead Hiral could not overcome. Hiral had a high run of 17 and averaged 214-47 to 39-47 for the winner.

NATIONAL H. L. TO  
OPERATE CLUBS

Meeting to Be Held Shortly for the Purpose of Drawing Schedule and Naming Clubs

MONTREAL, Que.—That the National Hockey League will have a championship race this winter is assured, following the holding of the annual meeting of that organization in this city last Saturday evening. Frank Calder, president of the organization, was in the chair and seemed to be quite optimistic over the outlook for 1918-19.

Owing to the fact that there was not a full attendance at the annual meeting, the question as to a championship schedule and number of teams that will compete this winter was left for another meeting, which will be held as soon as possible.

That at least three clubs will compete was definitely decided at the annual meeting. The clubs sure to take part are Ottawa, Toronto and the Canadians. There is also a strong possibility that Quebec may be represented by a team, as Percy Quinn has bought that franchise and he may decide to operate it in this league.

The Toronto Arena Company, which operated the team that won the championship last year in a play-off with the Canadians, was given a franchise for the current year.

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United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

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HEADQUARTERS TO  
HAVE STRONG TEAM

Little Building Will Be Represented by Eleven Composed of Former College and Semi-Professional Stars—Start Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With a squad of nearly 25 candidates out for the headquarters' football team of the first naval district, and some exceptionally good material included in this number, the prospects for a successful season on the gridiron are very promising, according to the authorities in charge of the sport at the Little Building. Daily practice is the rule, and each afternoon the squad works out on Boston Common under the direction of J. K. Cannell, captain of the team and a member of last season's eleven, and Paymaster M. S. Hogue, U.S.N., who is the officer handling athletics at the headquarters station.

With such players as John Lowney, former Colby star in the fullback position, and Captain Cannell, who is a former Dartmouth player, and French, in the halfback positions, an exceedingly fast backfield is expected to develop. Lowney is a good plunger and a remarkable broken-field runner and is expected to cause considerable trouble to those guarding the opposing goal line.

E. M. Rutherford, a former Mechanic Arts High School player, will probably direct the team, and so far this season has shown marked ability as a quarterback. His handling of the ball has been sure and he has displayed an accuracy in passing which is sure to prove of value to his team. Rutherford is also a fast runner and a clever dodger and Coach Leary is confident that he will take advantage of each opportunity which presents itself.

A strong line, averaging 180 pounds, will include several former college stars and some good semi-professional players. Among the most promising candidates for line positions are W. E. Lally, a member of the 1917 team and a former Mechanic Arts gridiron star; Frank Shay, a former Worcester Academy linesman; Lieut. C. R. Adams, formerly on the Brown University eleven; John MacDonald of the Roamer A. C. and D. T. Cahill, a semi-professional player from Lowell.

The center position is well filled by Albert Plorette, a former Everett High center, and who was also selected as all-southern center. He makes a formidable man and can also be depended upon to clear an opening for his back.

R. G. Trowbridge, former Purdue University star, is showing up to advantage as an end, as is also Lieut. J. S. Hemingway Jr., a former Yale University player. Sidney Drew, a former member of the University of Maine eleven and Joseph Fitzgerald, a former Huntington School linesman, are recent additions to the squad who are showing promise.

The season will be opened Saturday with a game against the Hingham Naval Training Station team, and weekly games are planned with the service teams in this district. If the quality of the play warrants, G. H. Keele, manager of the team, states that games are likely to be arranged with the eleven from the second naval district at Newport, R. I., and also with the team from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DEBT IS SMALL

Treasurer's Book Shows Obligation of Only \$1,541,000 on the First of September of 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The recent achievement of the State of Connecticut in paying off its entire debt calls attention to the possibility of New Hampshire, doing the same as soon as the extraordinary expenses caused by the war become no longer necessary. Inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of John W. Plummer, State Treasurer, brought out the information that the state debt on Sept. 1 was only \$1,541,000, which is one of the smallest debts among the states.

Mr. Plummer's books show that the debt on Sept. 1, 1917, was \$1,431,000 and that the increase during the year was \$110,000. There would, however, have been a decrease of \$211,000 instead of an increase had it not been for the money spent under the military acts of the last Legislature and for the increased expenses of the maintenance of state institutions caused by the war.

The receipts last year were \$4,500,000. The State made a bond issue of \$500,000 for war work which was floated at 4½ per cent interest with a premium of \$12,515, which, Mr. Plummer said, was the most advantageous loan sale during the year made by any State or city. Mr. Plummer and the financial authorities of the state government feel that additional revenue will be needed during the next 10 years in order that the State may properly maintain its institutions and gradually pay off its debt.

The state tax during the past few years has been only \$750,000 a year. The other money comes from taxes and licenses of various kinds on inheritances, insurance, savings banks and motor vehicles. The matter of an income tax, which was proposed some time ago, has been abandoned because the federal government has entered the income tax field so completely. An increase in the state tax is considered advisable and will doubtless be proposed to the next Legislature.

CONTINGENT FEE  
AGENTS AGAIN BUSY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contingent-fee agents again are operating in Washington, according to the reports reaching the Railroad Administration. A number of bureaux of organizations have begun to advertise that they can obtain special permits from the Railroad Administration for the shipment of lumber to points north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, as restrictions have been placed upon shipments to these destinations.

Railroad Administration officials announced that hereafter representatives of such agencies will be recognized only as messengers in delivering applications to the railroad offices for permits.

RULING AGAINST  
DISCRIMINATION

Interstate Commerce Commission Asserts Authority to Alter Freight Rates Made by the Director-General of Railways

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday asserted its authority to alter railroad freight rates initiated by the Director-General of Railways, even without affirmative showing that they were wrong, and announced that assumption that such rates were presumed to be right and just was incorrect.

The pronouncement was a decision written by Commissioner McChord, finding for the complainants in the case of the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's Association against the Southern Pacific and others. The complainants operate logging and lumber mills in the Willamette valley in Oregon, selling their products in Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and western Canada. Mills in the vicinity of Portland, Ore., and on the Pacific coast, manufacturing the same kind and grades of lumber, have access to the same markets at a through joint rate materially lower than the combination of rates quoted from Willamette Valley Mills, which have to pay local rates to Portland and then the Pacific coast group rate. The recent general increase of 25 per cent in freight rates increased the difficulties of the Willamette Valley Mills.

The commission holds that such discrimination in favor of shippers on their own lines by carriers is unlawful and the railroad defendants are ordered to establish joint through rates from Willamette Valley Mills to territories taking a 40 cent rate from Portland, which shall not exceed the rates from the coast group, including Portland.

WOMEN TO TAKE WAR  
CENSUS OF ATLANTA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first step in the United War Work campaign in Atlanta will be the taking of a census of the city on Friday by volunteer women workers. Preliminary organization of these workers was completed at a meeting on the roof garden of the Capital City Club on Monday. The plan of organization provides for one general chairman, ten associate chairmen, 100 vice chairmen, 1000 division chairmen, and 1000 census teams of five members each; who will work under the division chairmen.

The city has been divided into 1000 sections, and each division chairman will be provided with a map of the section to be canvassed by her team. No money is to be solicited by these workers, and no questions will be asked except the number and names of children under 20 years old. The census in the colored sections will be taken in a similar manner by an organization of Negroes.

This census will be used in future Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and other patriotic campaigns.

**Holiday Time**

WHATEVER else you take, you still need a Bradley. It gives you the snug warmth, easy freedom and youthful style that belong especially to outdoor fun.

In winter you'll delight in a sturdy Bradley of wool, in summer you'll slip into a silk Bradley with lots of satisfaction.

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Write us for the Bradley Book No. 21, showing the complete line.

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Leaves the Skin White and Dainty

A TRUE self-respect is fundamental—and the first step toward respectability is perfect cleanliness. Few toilet soaps do little more than clean the surface, yet it is the pores that must be freed of waste and grime before the skin can be wholesome.

**MULE TEAM  
BO  
RAXO**  
Bath and Toilet Powder

is both a delightful toilet requisite and a wonderful aid to a beautiful skin. The pure Borax in its creamy, daintily scented lather cleanses the pores. And its cleansing properties leave the skin pure and wholesome. Test BO-RAXO in your bath tonight.

Sold only in convenient, sanitary sifter-top cans for individual use. More economical than soap.

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15c and 30c







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The season's newest fabrics  
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Outlet Priced

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Hand painted knitting needle protectors make a useful gift; 50c pair.

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The largest department store in Southeastern Massachusetts.  
Our stocks are complete - our large outlet enables us to quote low prices. Brockton's most popular Restaurant, Third Floor.  
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## EDUCATIONAL

NEW CALIFORNIA  
EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Committee on Reorganization Advises Adoption of Unified State System Having Control of All Institutions of Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Important recommendations looking toward the reorganization of educational forms and functions in California along new and radical lines are made in a report to the State Board of Education by a sub-committee on school administration, this sub-committee being a part of a committee of 21 on the reorganization of the public school system of the State. The report in question was written by Alexis F. Lange, professor of education and director of the school of education, of the University of California.

The report is important, for one reason, because it takes up in detail the question of the relation of the public school system to the constitution of the State, and breaks much new ground in the discussion of the constitutional aspects of public school education. The committee reaches the conclusion that the constitution should provide for one unified system of state education, embodying in definite outline an adequate plan of administration which should embrace a State Department of Education, and a non-partisan State Board of Education with a provision directing this body to appoint a state commissioner of education as the chief administrative officer of the State Department of Education, and a County Board of Education for each county in the State.

Among those phases of public school education that, in the opinion of this committee, should be made a matter of constitutional provision, is the question of compulsory education, the report taking the ground that the constitution should specifically fix the minimum duration of education, whether carried on by public or private agencies. In this respect and to this extent, if the provisions of this report are carried out, the practices and policies of private and parochial schools will be under the control and direction of the State.

The committee bases its recommendations on "certain fundamental, axiomatic propositions that in its opinion inhere in the nature of public education and the democratic state and the relation of the one to the other, and the exigencies of the time. These fundamental propositions that the committee takes as its working basis in setting forth the outlines of the state-wide educational system that, in its opinion, will best serve the permanent and pressing needs of society, are as follows:

"Education being a supreme state interest, the people thereof, as a corporate whole, is the ultimate source of authority and responsibility. "The corporate whole, in order to realize itself as a democracy, must strive to provide completeness of educational opportunities, not only with respect to continuity, but also with respect to variety and equitable distribution; and no child-citizen must be allowed to become an adult citizen without education.

"Democracy itself being a school for all, the kind and degree of state control of education must be determined by the essentials of the general welfare, which, to be sure, will vary from time to time; the component units, however, must always have ample scope for learning how best to contribute to the educational prosperity of the inclusive whole.

"The end sought being progress as well as preservation, the legislature, acting under the constitution, must have ample scope for promptly adapting educational arrangements to the successive stages of social development.

"In order to promote both democratic solidarity and adequate management, the school system of a democratic commonwealth must needs be one system."

In setting forth the reasons why, in its opinion, provisions for a State Department of Education should be included in the constitution of the State, the committee lays emphasis on the necessity of continuity and effectiveness in the school system. Present-day insight and experience, says the report, in effect, call for such a constitutionally provided agency and function of government, and also for a constitutional provision providing for a non-partisan State Board of Education of seven members, appointed one each year for a seven-year term by the Governor. The powers of this State Board of Education would, according to the plans of this committee, be very broad. As the powers and duties of this board are specifically set forth in the report the board shall:

- (1) Appoint its own administrative officers and other agents.
- (2) Keep itself and the people of the State informed concerning the operation of the educational system established by law.
- (3) See that the educational laws of the State are complied with.
- (4) Have power to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, for the maintenance and promotion of wholesome school conditions.
- (5) Have power to veto requirements for admission to educational institutions supported wholly or in part by the State.
- (6) Have exclusive control of the certification of teachers throughout the State.
- (7) Have the power and discharge

the duty of proposing needed or desirable changes in educational legislation.

"(8) Perform such additional duties as may from time to time be assigned by the Legislature."

The chief executive officer of the State Department of Education would, according to this plan, be a state commissioner of education to be appointed by the State Board of Education, this office also being a part of the framework of the system as provided in the constitution. It would be the duty of the state commissioner of education to carry out the educational policies of the State Board of Education, "to act as the official interpreter of the school law, and to serve, if the Legislature so provides, as a court of final appeal in cases arising under the educational statutes of the State."

The committee lays emphasis on the necessity of making the constitution provide that the county shall be the administrative unit of the state-wide system. The committee believes that in this way the "golden mean between direct management of a common vital necessity by the collective whole and the delegated management by smaller or larger constituent groups" may be best safeguarded. Under this plan the county would be made the basis of school organization and administration for the entire State, the boundaries of all school districts coinciding with those of the counties. The failure of the present method of school organization to meet the demands of the time is conclusive evidence to this committee that the justification of traditional practices in this respect ceased with the passing of pioneering conditions.

The key to the understanding of the rural school situation, says the report, in effect, is the fact that the common school district has survived as the administrative unit, together with the fact that there has also survived a belief that education is a family or neighborhood affair and that any increase of control on the part of the people as a whole is an invasion of popular rights. In fact the committee regards the rural school problem as the most formidable obstacle to the realization of such a state-wide system as it proposes.

STUDY HOUR IN  
SING SING PRISON

Educational Course Is Carried On by "Standards" Similar to Grades in the Public Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 300 men attend regularly a one-hour course which is being given daily this season for the inmates of Sing Sing prison. An outline of the course of study arranged for the men appeared in the September issue of the Star Bulletin, a periodical published by the prisoners.

"The work is carried on in 'standards' instead of grades. A standard in the prison school is not quite equivalent to a grade in public school work," explains the Bulletin. "As a large number of the men attending the school are foreigners, it is necessary in the first three standards to spend more than half of the time in conversation drills, which help the men not only to understand English, but also to insure correct habits of enunciation and pronunciation."

The following is an outline of the course by standards:

Standard 1—Learning to speak, recognize at sight, spell and write 200 selected words; drill in pronunciation; reading based on the words learned. The above is the equivalent of the ability to read an ordinary first reader. In arithmetic, special attention is given to addition.

Standard 2—Vocabulary increased to 500 words; continuation of the work as in Standard 1. The above is equivalent to the completion of an easy second reader. In addition, special attention is given to subtraction.

Standard 3—Vocabulary increased to 800 words; reading, including the geographical reader; oral and written answers to questions on matter read; letter writing. The above reading is equivalent to the completion of an ordinary third reader. In arithmetic, special attention is given to multiplication.

Standard 4—Vocabulary increased to 1100 words; reading of industrial and geographical readers; oral and written reproduction; letter writing. In arithmetic special attention is given to division; simple, practical problems of ordinary business.

Standard 5—Vocabulary increased to 1400 words; reading of industrial and geographical readers; oral and written reproductions of matter read; letter writing. In arithmetic the work on division continues; the problems involving the four fundamental processes.

Standard 6—Vocabulary increased to 1800 words. Reading including geography, history, and government; oral and written reproduction of matter read. In arithmetic simple business forms and fractions are given.

In special cases where the need warrants it, advanced classes are organized if an extra teacher is available from among the inmates.

TEACHERS' PENSION  
SCHEME OUTLINED

Proposed Plan for England and Wales to Be Non-Contributory—Men and Women in All School Grades to Benefit Alike

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—By far the most important announcement made by the president of the Board of Education (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher) since the present education act was outlined last year, is his promise to introduce a school teachers' superannuation bill into the House of Commons after the parliamentary recess. Unless a general election should occur at an unexpectedly early date, this measure is likely to become law before the end of the year.

By publishing the main heads of the bill, Mr. Fisher has enabled teachers already to see on what ground they are likely to stand with regard to pensions. In the first place, it should be noted that the scheme is of non-contributory character; that is, the pensions are not to depend on any payment by the teacher of a share of the cost. In the second place, they are to be calculated on a basis similar to that of civil servants; a teacher retiring at 65 years of age, after 40 years' service, would receive annually half the average of his salary during the last five years of his service. Moreover, certain lump sums are to be added. In all calculations, men and women are to be treated alike, except that a distinction is made in favor of those women who return to the profession of teaching after marriage. Nor is there any difference between the position of teachers in public elementary schools, in secondary schools, in technical institutions or in non-university training colleges. The benefits of the bill are apparently not to extend to university staffs.

No measure could have been proposed more likely to fill the depleted ranks of teachers. It is within the experience of most of those who have had to do with the English civil service that the certain prospect of superannuation allowances attracts many candidates to that profession and adds a well-defined status to government employees. Mr. Fisher deserves the thanks of all teachers who will benefit under the scheme, and it may be hoped that its extension to university professors, lecturers, and officials, in some shape or another, is only a matter of time. The first nine heads of this prefatory document explaining the scheme are as follows:

1. It (the bill) will bring within one comprehensive system of state pensions, on a non-contributory basis, the certificated teachers, the uncertificated teachers, and the teachers of special subjects in elementary schools, and the teachers in all other schools aided by the Board of Education, including those training colleges which are not departments of universities.

2. The benefits will consist of annuities, together with lump sums, for those who retire at the age of 60 or later, after 30 years of service, and for those who retire disabled after 10 years' service, and of gratuities payable on the death of a teacher in service after five years' service.

3. These benefits will be calculated on principles closely resembling those of the pension system in force for civil servants under the Superannuation Act, 1909. They will be based on the average salary which the teacher receives during the last five years of his service, the annuities being reckoned at one-eighth of such average salary for each year of service, and the lump sums at one-thirtieth for each year of service.

4. No difference will be made between the sexes in the conditions of pension or the mode of calculating it, except that in order to provide for women teachers leaving the profession to be married, and subsequently returning to it, provision is made for the substitution of 20 years' service for 30 as a condition of pension in such cases.

5. Pensionable service will cease at the age of 65, except with the special approval of the Board of Education.

6. Existing certificated teachers will have the option of remaining under the existing superannuation act if they desire to do so; with this exception, the system set up by those acts will be extinguished. Pensions already granted under those acts will remain unaltered. The prospective deferred annuities which have been purchased by existing teachers' own contributions will be secured to them, and will be payable to them at the age of 65, in addition to the benefits receivable by them under the bill.

7. Local pension schemes will cease to apply to the teachers who come under the bill. Existing teachers under local pension schemes will have an option to remain under those schemes instead of coming under the bill. Provision is made for enabling teachers who have contributed to existing pension schemes, and who desire to come under the bill, to receive from the local pension scheme, in addition to the benefits obtainable by them under the bill, payment in respect of their past contributions.

8. Service in order to be pensionable must be full-time service in schools which are grant-aided at the time of the service, or in secondary schools, etc., which, though not grant-aided at the time, are grant-aided at the commencement of the bill or become grant-aided within five years after that date; and power is reserved to the board, subject to prescribed conditions, to reckon as pensionable service a limited amount of service (not exceeding 10 years) in other

schools (not conducted for private profit) rendered before the commencement of the bill.

9. Power is taken to approve service outside aided schools as "qualifying" service, though not pensionable, thus enabling teachers who serve partly in aided schools and partly in unaided schools to count a period of service in unaided schools toward making up the 30 years of service necessary for enabling them to obtain pensions in respect of their service in aided schools.

TEACHING ART IN THE  
IDEAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was a gray November day and a boisterous November wind was having everything its own way. It raced and shrieked around, determined to shake the few remaining leaves from the trees before the sun went down; and once the leaves had fallen then it made them work as they'd never worked before. First it whirled them high in the air, then chased them furiously across the open spaces, and, just as you hoped they might be given a moment's respite, the wind struck up a new tune and they had to twirl and pirouette like the girls in a ballet school.

It was a splendid day for a walk and we enjoyed every minute of the walk to our ideal school, and enjoyed the glow and crackle of the study fire when we got there. The headmistress made us very welcome, pulled up her most comfortable chairs and threw another fat log on the fire.

Now possibly the walk had reminded us of Nevins's picture of the wind, with its weird circles and triangular trees, possibly the Cameron etching over the fireplace made us think of art; anyhow, the subject was started and here was the opportunity to ask how they set about teaching art in this unusual school.

"Art!" cried the headmistress. "Why it's the most extraordinary thing in the world that so few people realize there are two quite separate things to be taught when it comes either to art or to music. You can teach a girl to play or to paint and though no one seems to guess it—you can teach her a good deal about pictures and music. When you're teaching the English language, you're quite clear that there must be literature lessons as well as composition lessons. Your boy must read great authors if he's to write passably well himself—but when it comes to art, a boy goes through school from six to sixteen and is given one drawing lesson a week for ten years, but he's scarcely ever shown a picture and never hears architecture mentioned."

Now this remark did not pass unchallenged, for the friend who shares all my visits to the ideal school never can get used to sweeping assertions and wide generalizations. So, before there was time to catch her eye, to interrupt or to pinch her surreptitiously, she opened fire from her heavy, well-aimed round of exceptions and qualifications, and only when we'd admitted that things were improving, that most schools had some good pictures on their walls and a few even gave talks on art, could the real discussion continue.

The headmistress was looking thoughtfully at some branches of maple in her copper pot—some one had put them there and saved the red leaves from the boisterous attentions of the wind outside—so I cheerily reminded her that the discussion began by our asking how art was taught here.

"First and best," came the answer, "we've a real artist to teach—a war necessity she calls it, but with her mornings free for painting, I believe she really enjoys it. Let's come and see her," she added, and we agreed with alacrity.

We found her in the large room which serves as a studio and was formally introduced, but the artist looked so absurdly like Puck with her curly hair, wide smile, and keen eyes, that obviously Puck was the only name for her. We asked her all sorts of questions, and her answers were just as ready as Puck's should be.

"I don't imagine for a moment," she said, "I'm training a hundred budding Rosa Bonheurs here, but most of the girls are going to furnish their own homes, and they're all going to choose their own clothes; from now on they're going to be buying things that are beautiful and right, or things that are wrong and hideous, and they won't slavishly follow the fashion and encourage bad art if I can help it."

One of us asked what her remedy was, and Puck explained again. "We teach all the girls to draw," she said, "and then there are applied art classes as well—that may sound rather grand, but, you see, we always begin these classes with a problem. We have a certain space to decorate and must do the best we can. In painting a picture you choose your own size, but in decoration you have to take what space you're given. We begin—just as I suppose all good modern teaching does—by making simple designs to ornament all sorts of things—anything from a pencil box to a cushion cover."

While the conversation was in progress we were wandering round the room looking at the excellent Japanese prints which hung on the walls. Puck nodded at a long, narrow pillar print, just a stalk of bamboo with a bird hovering over it, but beautiful because the space problem had been so wonderfully solved. "We've learned a lot from that," she said, and then, with a mischievous smile, she told us: "The children used to make their designs so crowded and busy that one day I made them all copy that print, and then let them add leaves, flowers, birds, anything that they imagined might improve it."

They were so humble when they saw the horrible results, I knew the plan had succeeded."

It all sounded very interesting, but we felt sure that at our ideal school there must be something more, and finally Puck confessed that one evening each week they had what she was pleased to call "jolly, informal talks." Puck's smile spread. "I couldn't give serious art lectures," she told us; and, on the face of it, that seemed true. "But we talk about all sorts of things," she went on; "every week we get hold of reproductions of somebody's pictures—Rembrandt, Hals, Velasquez, Fra Angelico, Memling, Ribot, Monet, Constable—we've very catholic tastes, and you wouldn't believe how much the girls know and how keen they are. Then we talk about the kind of house we'd like and how we'd furnish it, what pictures or color prints or etchings we'd have, and how pictures ought to be framed. We're all quite sure that we never want dark red paper on our walls, and we heartily despise fire-some, wriggly patterns not going anywhere and never getting there." Puck put her hands in the big pockets of her smock and nodded wisely. "It's good fun," she said, "and it's given me lots of ideas."

Just then the fifth form put in their appearance, looking as though they meant to enjoy themselves, and the headmistress whisked us away.

We shook hands on the doorstep and walked out toward one of Turner's own sunsets. The wind was quiet now, though it still gave an occasional sigh—perhaps it was disappointed there were so many leaves left on the trees.

RUSSIANS' NIGHT  
SCHOOL, CHICAGO

Immigrants' Evening Instruction Ranges From Americanization to Technical Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Russian night school, undertaken by Russians for the benefit particularly of their immigrants in Chicago, of which there is a considerable number, has been started in one of the public schools, with the cooperation of the Board of Education. The head of the school is Prof. S. J. Novakovsky, a professor of geography in the Kiev Commercial Institute, who was sent to America by the Kerensky government to study educational methods in vogue here.

This new educational undertaking is called the "Russian People's University." It hopes to be able widely to develop its scope. Subjects offered at the beginning range from the elementary to the technical.

Americans also are invited to attend, such as desire to learn the Russian language. The Russian consul-general at Chicago, A. Volkoff, thinks this may appeal to many for commercial purposes after the war. Mr. Volkoff is treasurer of the Russian People's University. He observes that Americans who wish to make contributions to the school for the purpose of assisting in the education of the Russian immigrants will find their donations appreciated.

Aims of the Russian People's University are set forth in its constitution as follows:

(1) To help raise the standard of culture of immigrants from Russia residing in Chicago by means of popular lectures covering the principal branches of knowledge; (2) to furnish opportunities to all Russians in Chicago and vicinity to acquire a general education as well as special knowledge in the various trades; (3) to assist those of its students who may wish to return to Russia; (4) to cultivate friendly relations between Russians and Americans; (5) to encourage in Russia the study of the United States by publishing books on the history, geography and economics of America, and by giving a series of lectures for Russians residing here; and (6) to render assistance to the "People's Universities" and the schools in Russia.

The institution is stated to be wholly non-partisan and non-political, having for its basis the spreading of education among the Russians in the United States as well as in Russia.

AGRICULTURE IN  
TEXAS SCHOOLS

Reports to State Superintendent Show Progress Made Under the Federal Aid System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The public schools that have received aid from the federal government for vocational agriculture under the Smith-Hughes Act, have made remarkable progress during the past year, according to reports on file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In discussing the operation of the schools of the State under the Smith-Hughes Act, Superintendent Doughty called attention to the home project work which is required of every student enrolled in vocational agriculture. The home project work is only a part of the course in vocational agriculture. Especial mention is made of the home project work in the State Orphans Home at Corsicana, Tex., which has received a portion of the federal aid money allotted to Texas for vocational agriculture. Some of the work has been completed, while some of it is still in process of development.

Three students report home project work in the growth and cultivation of Sudan grass. Each student cultivated two acres of this crop, and report shows that on the six acres cultivated by the three students, the crop was

produced at a total cost of \$58.26. The gross yield on the six acres is reported as \$33.31, making a total net profit of \$35.55, or an average profit of \$5.92 per acre.

Two students each cultivated two acres of peanuts, with a total cost for production of \$42.22. The gross yield on the four acres of peanuts was \$96, giving a total profit on four acres of \$53.78, or \$13.46 per acre.

One student cultivated one-tenth of an acre of radishes at a total cost of \$7.92, and a gross yield of \$34.81, which is a profit of \$26.89 on one-tenth of an acre. Computed at this rate, one acre in radishes would have yielded \$268.90 profit.

One student cultivated two-tenths of an acre of onions at a total cost of \$19.87, with a gross yield of \$28, or a profit on two-tenths of an acre of \$8.83. This is equivalent to a profit of \$44.15 per acre.

Still another student reports the cultivation of two acres of sorghum at a total cost of \$16.94, with a gross yield of \$48, which gives a net profit of \$31.06 for two acres, giving a net profit of \$15.53 per acre.

No doubt many other schools will be able to make as splendid a showing, if not better. The data received illustrates the fact that the boys and girls of Texas are receiving valuable training as a result of the acceptance by the State of the provisions of the federal Vocational Aid Law. During the past year approximately \$29,000 was available in Texas for the work of vocational agriculture. During the present year there will be available approximately \$43,000. This amount increases until the school year, 1925-26, when it will aggregate \$170,700.

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—Dr. W. J. Viljoen, formerly Director of Education in the Orange Free State, has been appointed Superintendent-General of Education in the Cape Province. He is the fourth occupant of the post since its institution. Dr. J. Rose-Innes was appointed in 1939, on the recommendation of Sir John Herschel, whose memorandum on the educational needs of the colony had been put before the Governor and his council in 1938. Twenty years later he was succeeded by Sir Langham Dale, one of the wisest administrators that the Cape has ever known. Remaining head of the Educational Department for 33 years, he appears to have won the trust both of English and Dutch, and to have shown a deep understanding of the needs of the native population. Since 1892 Sir Thomas Muir has been in charge of education; under his superintendence the administrative side of the work has been made very thorough, and European education has advanced by leaps and bounds. Curriculum, buildings, finance, all show evidence of his foresight, energy, and precision of method. If, without any slackening in these directions, Dr. Viljoen develops an equal comprehension of what is needed for the advancement of natives—larger opportunities for industrial education and a sympathetic policy in regard to the new native college—he will, indeed, deserve the full and unstinted thanks of the Province.

The New Zealand Educational Institute regards with misgiving the recent movement for the establishment by some denominations of church schools. "For 40 years," says the executive of the institute, "our system of primary schools has been welding our people into a united nation. In intellect, character, and public spirit at least, the equal of any nation in the world. If, unfortunately, the movement should attain large proportions, the community will suffer a two-fold division into sectarian camps and into social strata. Thus the civil and moral development of the people will be retarded by the introduction of the worst of the evils which we have fondly hoped were left behind in the older countries." Fuel has been added to this smolder of discontent by the information recently elicited from the Minister of Education that whereas before 1914 national scholarships were held only at two endowed schools—the Wanganui Collegiate School and Christ's College—there are now, in addition, 18 such scholarships held at private schools. The names of these schools are instructive—Sacred Heart College, Auckland; King's College, Auckland; Wanganui Convent High School; St. Patrick's College, Wellington; St. Mary's Convent, Grey-mouth; Columbia College, Dunedin; Christian Brothers School, Dunedin.

THE KING OF SIAM  
AND EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What the King of Siam is doing for education in that country is described as follows by Miss L. P. Cooper, a representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in Nakawn Sri Tamarat, South Siam: "His Majesty is setting a high standard for the literature of the land, both in original works and in translations of such classics as Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice,' to read which is a delightful glimpse into the richness and beauty of the Siamese language. The latest token of His Majesty's interest in education is an edict to regulate the opening and conducting of private schools. Some of the conditions required are that the site shall be sanitary; the moral character of the teachers such as shall make them suitable leaders for the children; they shall be of an age and degree of scholarship suitable for their important work; and that their teaching shall tend to make the pupils loyal citizens, with a knowledge of their native land and mother tongue."

Three students report home project work in the growth and cultivation of Sudan grass. Each student cultivated two acres of this crop, and report shows that on the six acres cultivated by the three students, the crop was

CITIZENSHIP AS  
TAUGHT IN CHICAGO

Americanization Classes Among Men and Women of the Factories Give People New View of Their Adopted Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Americanization classes among the adult foreigners in the factories of Chicago and the formation of classes for foreign-born women in the public schools are phases of educational work undertaken by the Chicago Board of Education, with the assistance of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The industrial classes are held for men during the day, and, in some instances, on the employers' time. The classes for women are also conducted during the day and the Chicago Association of Commerce has furnished money for the custodial care of the children of these foreign mothers while the mothers are attending the classes. The Association of Commerce is cooperating in the formation of industrial classes by helping employers to see the need of opening up their factories to this work, and most of the employers who have been approached look upon it as a patriotic duty.

The Americanization work in the adult day classes is under the supervision of Miss Frances Wetmore, supervisor of adult education, who for years has made a study of this field. In Chicago, it has been found that the Americanization work is necessary, not only for the sake of making good American citizens out of those who do not know the English language and have not come in close touch with American ideals, but because it helps to weld families more closely together where there has been a feeling of separation because the children knew English and were more in sympathy with American life than the parents.

The experience of teachers in Americanization work among adults in Chicago does not bear out the statements of some that adults cannot be Americanized. It was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It has been found here that the foreigners are in most cases anxious to be Americanized. The American people are more at fault than the foreigner, as a rule, it was declared, because the Americans have not opened the door for the foreigner. The fault in many cases, said one in touch with the work, is that the teacher does not have the right viewpoint. Teachers of these people should not approach the foreigner with a patronizing air, but with a keen, friendly interest.

While the women do not take to Americanization as quickly as the men, after they are once interested in the classes they take a keen interest, it was stated. The reluctance of the foreign women to enter these classes is mainly on account of her feeling, gained in her native country, that a woman's place is only in the home. Sometimes the men are willing to take up the study themselves, but seem rather surprised that the women are expected to take up the course of study. It therefore becomes a part of the Americanization plan to show these women the necessity of learning the language of the country and getting more in touch with its ideals.

The plan of work among women is to begin the teaching of English with a vocabulary which has to do with the practical everyday things of life, and an attempt is made to adapt the teaching in the industrial classes to the particular industry in which the men are engaged. Not only is an attempt made to teach them English, but also to arouse within the men a greater interest in their work.

When classes are first organized, those who can speak some English are organized into a class for American citizenship. The English language is considered only the bridge, it was explained, over which to enable the foreigner to receive his instruction in American citizenship and ideals. In one industry, classes have been opened where there are 1031 men who cannot speak English.

As soon as the men can understand some English, instruction is given in civics, history and biography of some typical Americans, and the responsibilities of citizenship are dwelt upon. How the democratic institutions of the United States differ from the institutions of the countries from which the men have come is explained to them. It has been found in many instances that the whole attitude of the men has been changed through instruction received in these classes. As the immigrants gain sufficient understanding of the English language, they are urged to read the newspapers, and are put in a position further to educate themselves. They are shown how to get books from the public library and encouraged to visit public institutions and to inform themselves about subjects in which before they had taken little interest. The educational work in these day schools is given in addition to classes in the night schools provided by the Board of Education. The object is to take the schools to the people who do not come to the schools.

## SHIP DRAFTING TAUGHT WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Women as well as men now have an opportunity to study ship drafting at Columbia University. The course is given in three parts, mechanical drafting, a first course in ship drafting and a more advanced course in that instruction preparing for the United States civil service examination in ship drafting.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Carlyle in the Country

Dear Fitzgerald,

I have been here ever since the day you last heard of me; leading the strangest life of absolute Latrippism; and often enough remembering Farlingay and you. I live perfectly alone, and without speech at all,—there being in fact nobody to speak to, except one austere punctual housemaid, who does her functions, like an eight-day clock, generally without bidding. . . . I have Books; a complete edition of Voltaire for one Book, in which I read for use, or for idleness oftenest,—getting into endless reflections over it, mostly of a sad and not very utterable nature. I find V. a "gentleman," living in a world partly furnished with such; and that there are now almost no "gentlemen" (not quite none): This is one great head of my reflections, to which there is no visible tail or finish. I have also a Horse (borrowed from my fat yeoman friend, who is at sea, bathing in Sussex); and I go riding, at great lengths daily, over hill and dale; this I believe is really the main good I am doing,—if in this either there is much good. But it is a strange way of life to me, for the time; perhaps not unprofitable. . . . It is still to last for a week or more. Today, for the first time, I ride back to Chelsea, but mean to return hither on Monday. There is a great circle of yellow light all the way from Shooter's Hill to Primrose Hill, spread round my horizon every night. . . . (so bright, last night, it cast a visible shadow of me against the white window-shutters); and this is all I have to do London and its gases for a fortnight or more. My wife writes to me, there was an awful jangle of bells last day she went home from this; a Quaker asked in the railway, of some porter, "Can thou tell me what these bells mean?" "Well, I suppose something is up. They say Sebastopol is took, and the Russians run away." A la bonne heure; but won't they come back again, think you?

On the whole I say, when you get your little Suffolk cottage, you must have in it a "chamber in the wall" for me, plus a pony that can trot, and a cow that gives good milk; with these outfits we shall make a pretty rustication now and then, not wholly Latrippish, but only half, on much easier terms than here; and I shall be right willing to come and try it, I for one party. . . . If you are at home, a line is rapidly conveyed hither, steam all the way; after the beginning of the next week, I am in Chelsea, and (I dare say) there is a fire in the evenings now to welcome you there. Show face in some way or other.

And, so adieu; for my hour of riding is at hand.

Yours ever truly,

T. CARLYLE.

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## True Socialism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Macaulay wrote: "The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of words alone," he probably was not thinking of such a term as "socialism," but if there ever was a word by means of which the deeper and more complex parts of human nature are seeking to express themselves it is socialism. Madame Roland's famous exclamation, "Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name," could well be paraphrased so as to apply to socialism. Yet the constant recurrence of this word plainly signifies that there is something beneath the surface that demands expression, something more than a mere theory or the dream of an idle hour.

In the first place, whatever else may be said pro or con upon the subject of socialism, it assuredly always includes a recognition of cooperation, hence of the ultimate unity of mankind,—the unity of the good latent in humanity. Take away unity from socialism and there is nothing left of actual value. The recognition, then, of the possible unity of all that is good is what has kept the word socialism among us. Nevertheless, paradoxical as it may seem, this very recognition of the unity of good has also hindered the attainment of socialistic ideals, because the attempt was made to work out this unity of good upon a material or mortal mind basis. A truth that had its source in Spirit was interpreted intellectually, but not spiritually. No recognition was given to the great fact that if there is a true unity of good—and there must be if socialism has one iota of truth in its theories—then, there can be but one such unity, the infinite unity of good which is God, even the one God of whom Moses said, "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord." But God is Spirit, Mind, or Principle, hence to seek the unity of good without recognizing its true and only source, that is, to seek it in matter, always in itself chaotic, evanescent and unprincipled, is to invite defeat and offer a premium to failure.

Now there is a word which, though very much misunderstood, includes all that true socialism stands for, all that it could ever bring to human experience that is good, and that word is Christianity. Christianity represents not a creed as so many believe, but the very unity of good which socialism recognizes as basic to its doctrines. Christianity, the outcome of a spiritual understanding of the life of Christ Jesus, hence also of an understanding of God or divine Principle, embodies every ideal that stands for true progress, the progress which is the demonstration of the supremacy of good in human consciousness. But, someone may be inclined to ask, if Christianity embodies the good that socialism seeks to express why has it not accomplished more toward the true amelioration of mankind? For the same identical reason that socialism has not generally succeeded, or, rather, as usually misunderstood, is but the declaration of a material dogma, or creed, and just in so far as so-called Christian dogmas have accepted matter as a reality, Christianity has been placed by its adherents in the same predicament in which socialism finds itself. The great fact is that Christianity and true socialism are identical in purpose, and when the true spiritual basis of unity comes to be acknowledged as the only possible foundation upon which the unity of good can be worked out in human experience, there will be no differences to settle between Christianity and true socialism. Christianity, for instance, demands the unity of the faith as its ultimate expression upon earth, or as Paul tells us in Ephesians: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." The unity of the faith, however, is plainly the unity of spiritual understanding, as found in Christian Science. Hence it is easy to see why Mrs. Eddy has said on page 279 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "God is Father, infinite, and this great truth, when understood in its divine metaphysics, will establish the brotherhood of man, end wars, and demonstrate 'on earth peace, good will toward men.'"

Rightly understood, therefore, true socialism and true democracy, as well as true liberty, all stand for one and the same thing, and they are found only in the spiritual understanding which constitutes true Christianity. The liberty in which Paul urges us to stand fast, being the liberty of Christ, truth, is found in the overcoming of matter, that is, of sin and disease, through an understanding of Christian Science. This is the liberty embraced by true socialism and democracy as well as Christianity.

The best Christian, therefore, is also the truest representative of socialism and true democracy. This is abundantly proved by the life of Christ Jesus, who is the example of every one that honestly desires to live in obedience to Principle and not to promulgate a theory only. That is one of the sad spectacles of both Christianity and socialism, there are too many who are quite willing to promulgate some theory or belief, but few who are willing to deny the lusts of the flesh long enough to learn to practice what they preach. Christianity, when definitely understood in its Science, will be found to be the true purpose of a life and so will true

socialism. The unity of good must always be first expressed in the life of the individual and then it will also find its way into the social fabric of the world. Mrs. Eddy states the case plainly when she says: "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement." (Science and Health, p. 326.)

Now Christian Science makes the attainment of Christian ideals not only possible but certain, and in the attainment of these ideals will be found the solution of every just demand of true socialism. That socialism should have displaced Christianity in the consciousness of some of us, or made us believe that it gave us something which Christianity could not or would not give, is entirely due to a misunderstanding of both Christianity and socialism.

## Chatham as Peacemaker

"Although during these last years Chatham rarely came to Westminster, he was not heedless of the course of politics." In 1774 America "called him from his farm. In the December of 1773 the flame of rebellion had burst forth against the tea duty. North, against his own convictions, but because 'the King will have it so; he means to try the question with America,' had remitted the small remaining English duty on re-exported tea and left the whole tax to be collected in America."

Not till the end of May was he able to attend the House of Lords, according to Basil Williams, in "The Life of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham." "He strove to bring home to the ignorant audience he was addressing that the colonists were not mere uncivilized barbarians. He prophesied the future greatness of America in arms and arts."

"Already (said he) the principal towns in America are learned and polite and understand the Constitution of the Empire as well as the noble lords who are now in office. . . . there is no corner of the world into which men of their free and enterprising spirit would not fly with alacrity rather than submit to the slavish and tyrannical principles which prevail here now."

At the end of 1774 Franklin "waited on Chatham at Hayes with copies of the declaration to the British people and the petition to the King drawn up by the Congress of Philadelphia. . . . To Chatham the petition seemed 'decent, manly, and properly expressed.' He called Congress 'the most honorable assembly of statesmen since those of the Greeks and Romans in their most virtuous times.'"

He resolved "to make his reappearance in the House of Lords on Jan. 20, 1775. . . . and told Shelburne that he intended 'to knock at the door of a sleeping and confounded Ministry.'"

"A kind of bustle, Franklin noted, was apparent among the officers of the House when Chatham was seen, as if members were being hastily summoned, for his presence always presaged some affair of importance. The old war minister, who had ever been the most uncompromising advocate of strong measures against England's enemies, soon unfolded the subject of his mysterious motion: 'that in order to open a way toward a happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to ally ferments and soften animosities between . . . immediate order be dispatched . . . for removing His Majesty's forces from the town of Boston.' When the motion had been read out, the knocks on the door of the sleeping Ministry followed fast."

"An hour now lost may produce years of calamity—I contend not for indulgence but for justice to America. Resistance to your acts was necessary as it was just. The Americans are a brave, generous, and united people, with arms in their hands and courage in their hearts: three millions of them, the genuine descendants of a valiant and pious ancestry, driven to those deserts by the narrow maxims of a superstitious tyranny. Of the spirit of independence animating the nation of America, I have the most authentic information. Destroy their towns, and then off from the superfluities, perhaps the conveniences of life. . . . and they would no longer be their lords whilst they have what, my Lords?—their woods and their liberty. To such united force, what force shall be opposed? A few regiments in America and seventeen or eighteen thousand men at home? The idea is too ridiculous to take up a moment of your Lordships' time. Laying of papers on your table or counting numbers on a division will not avert or postpone the hour of danger. It is not repealing this act of Parliament, it is not repealing a piece of parchment, that can restore America to our bosom: you must repeal her fears and her resentments; and you may then hope for her love and gratitude. I have read 'Themistocles and have studied and admired the master-states of the world; it has been my favorite study, but I must declare and avow that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion . . . no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress of Philadelphia. With a dignity becoming your exalted situation make the first advance to concord, to peace; and happiness; follow the advice given by Virgil, a wise poet and a wise man in political sagacity, to the first Caesar, to the master of the world: 'Tuque prior, tu parce; prole teta manu.' . . . To conclude, my Lords, if the ministers thus persevere in misadvising and misleading the King I will not say that they can alienate the affection of his subjects from his crown; but I will affirm that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

they will make the crown not worth his wearing. I will not say that the King is betrayed; but I will pronounce that the kingdom is undone."

"These burning words made no impression on the peers or their master the King. . . . After consultation with Camden and Franklin he (Chatham) spent a quiet week at Hayes putting his ideas into shape. On Jan. 29 he drove to London. . . . Next day he put the finishing touches to the bill, and on the 31st had Franklin to Hayes for four hours to hear his criticisms."

Still fresh after his four hours with Franklin, Chatham also found time to write to Rockingham, Shelburne, Stanhope, Temple and Richmond, urging them to attend the Lords on the morrow, when he was to move for leave to introduce his bill."

"In Chatham's view his bill was to be something more than a means of surmounting the present difficulties, but almost a declaration of the rights of man, or at least a new Magna Charta establishing the permanent relations between England and her colonies."

"The novel and distinguishing feature of the bill was his recognition of Congress. George III spoke of Congress as an illegal and seditious assemblage, Burke feared it as a rival to England's 'nearly perfect' system of representation: Chatham's genius for government saw in it the means of forging a new and most powerful link between the mother country and her colonies. . . . The object of the bill is summed up in these concluding words of comfort: 'So shall true reconciliation avert impending calamities, and this most solemn national accord between Great Britain and her colonies stand an everlasting monument of clemency and magnanimity in the benignant father of his people; of wisdom and moderation in this great nation famed for humanity as for valor; and of fidelity and grateful affection from brave and loyal colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cherish them.'"

It is evening in the desert. And the blazing sky is dead. It is evening in the desert. Though the flaming sun has sped, He leaves some flickering embers From his fires that burned so bright. And shadows steal o'er the desert floor To herald the coming night. The Will-o'-the-Wisp is dancing, But the sunset hides his light.

It is dusky in the desert. In the west is a yellow glow. It is dusky in the desert. When the winds begin to blow. Mountain peaks out the purple sky In a black and jagged heap. When a sigh breathes out of the stillness. That wakes its brooding deep. Then the soft wind aways the sage-brush. And the sand stirs in its sleep. . . .

The moon is lighting the desert From over the mountains' rim. The moon is lighting the desert With a light that is silver-dim. And the sand is a sea of silver That fades mysteriously Into the luminous moon-mist Beyond which the shadows lie. . . . —Orville H. Leonard.

## The Bookworm's Service

Why are not more gems from our great authors scattered over the country? . . . Let every bookworm, when in any fragment, scarce, old tome he discovers a sentence, a story, an illustration, that does his heart good, hasten to give it.—Coleridge.

## Orchards, Adelaide, S. Australia

Isles of the Orient! gardens of the East! Thou giant secret of the liquid waste. Long ages in untrodden paths concealed, Or, but in glimpses faint and few revealed, Like some chimera of the ocean caves. Some dark and sphinx-like riddle of the waves, Till he, the northern Oedipus, unfurled His venturesome sail, and solved it to the world!

Surpassing beauty sits upon thy brow. But darkness veils thy all of time, save now; Enshrouded in the shadows of the past.

And secret in thy birth as is the blast! If, when the waters and the land were weighed, Thy vast foundations in the deep were laid;

Or, mid the tempests of a thousand years, Where through the depths her shell the mermaid steers,

Mysterious workmen wrought unseen at thee, And reared thee like a Babel, in the sea;

If Africa's dusky children sought the soil Which yields her fruits without the tiller's toil;

Or, southward wandering on his dubious way, Came to thy blooming shores the swarth Malay;

'Tis darkness all! long years have o'er thee rolled, Their flight unnoted, and their tale untold!

But beautiful thou art, as fancy deems The visioned regions of her sweetest dreams;

Bright with the brightness which the poet's eye Flings o'er the long-lost bowers of Araby!

Metnicks I see Australian landscapes still, But softer beauty sits on every hill:— I see bright meadows decked in lovelier green.

The yellow cornfield, and the blossomed bean; A hundred flocks o'er smiling pastures roam, And hark! the music of the harvest home.

—Thomas Kibble Hervey.

Coquelin

"Now and again in 1878 and afterward in later summers when I spent a few weeks in Paris, I would make my way up many stairs and along intricate corridors to knock at Coquelin's door. It was a pleasure merely to be in the little parlor, which so completely reflected the many-sided personality of the actor," Brander Matthews writes in his book, "These Many Years."

"When I became acquainted with this reception room its chief adornment was a series of portraits of Coquelin in his most important parts, painted by one or another of the artists who were his intimate friends. These portraits were all of the same size, panels perhaps fifteen inches in height or a little taller; and when I first saw them they were only a dozen or so. In the course of years the collection kept on growing until at last it numbered more than a score. . . . The interest of these portraits in character can be gauged by the fact that half a dozen were painted by Friant, two each by

Detaille and by Madrazo, and others by Boldini, Dagnan-Bouveret, Duez, Louis Leloir and Jean Bérard.

"Coquelin was an assiduous collector of pictures, appreciating with equal insight their artistic merit and their artistic value. In later years when he was playing a summer engagement in London, he showed me a little Constable he had just purchased; and after dwelling on the characteristic beauty of the landscape, he added that he believed that Constables would still rise in price: 'Je crois qu'il y a encore quelque chose à faire avec les Constables.' He had a lovely example of Millet; and on one of his visits to New York he purchased a Japanese landscape by John La Farge, pointing out to me that he had bought it on its sheer quality."

"Friendly as were Coquelin's relations with poets and painters, his most intimate friend was the politician who had proclaimed the Republic. Every afternoon Gambetta and Coquelin could be seen together in an open carriage in the Bois de Boulogne. . . . He became in time almost equally intimate with Waldeck-Rousseau, the chief of the cabinet which was courageous enough to undo the hideous wrong done to Dreyfus."

"Interested as he was in politics, in poetry, in painting and in the fine arts generally, Coquelin never allowed any of these avocations to interfere with his vocation—acting. His integrity as an artist was beyond reproach. He brought to the art of acting extraordinary gifts, an alert personality, a keen intelligence, a supple body, a most mobile face, and a clarion voice of marvelous richness and resonance. But he never relied on the advantages bestowed by nature; he was an indomitable worker, as untiring physically as he was mentally."

"He described to an inquirer his method of study. 'When I have to create a part, I begin by reading the play with the greatest attention five or six times. First, I consider what position my character should occupy, on what plane in the picture I must put him. Then I study his psychology, finding out what he thinks, what he is morally. I deduce what he ought to be physically, what will be his carriage. These characteristics once decided, I learn the part without thinking about it further; then, when I know it, I take up my man again, and closing my eyes, I say to him: 'Recite this for me.' Then I see him delivering the speech, the sentence I asked him for; he lives, he speaks, he gesticulates before me; and then I have only to imitate him."

"Coquelin's conversation was always interesting, partly because of the full flavor of his individuality. He wrote as well as he talked; and he revealed his acute critical faculty in half-a-score little books, in which he discussed his own calling ('L'Art du Comédien'), several of the leading comic characters of Molière (notably Tartuffe), and several of the contemporary poets who were his friends; especially noteworthy is his analysis of 'Un Poète Philosophique, Sully-Prudhomme. Of course, he wrote well; all actors do who happen to have something to say, since they acquire unconsciously vocabulary and style from the parts which they are called upon to learn, parts composed by men who are liberal with the winged words of poetry, or who command a polished prose."

When Literature Began In America

The North American Review was established in 1815; Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was published in 1817; and when the good-natured Monroe, after a presidency that was called "the era of good feeling," went out of office, although Whittier was still a boy and his father's farm, and Longfellow and Hawthorne were still undergraduates at Bowdoin College, and Emerson was still a country school teacher, American literature was born. The thing was settled. — Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Bureau Again

THERE is a well-known sentence of Mrs. Eddy's, in which she warns the world against mistaken sympathy. To be exact, the sentence occurs on page 211 of her "Miscellaneous Writings," and is contained in the words, "The sickly charity that supplies criminals with bouquets has been dealt with summarily by the good judgment of people in the old Bay State." This is a mental condition which it is wise to keep in mind at all times, for the human mind, which is the arch-deceiver, frequently expresses a tenderness for its own delinquencies, in making excuse for similar or worse frailties in its neighbors.

Now there never was a time when it was perhaps more necessary to remember this, on the political stage, than today. The Bureau of Enemy Psychology is perfectly aware of the trait, and is already beginning to attempt to use it, to discount the pains and penalties incurred by the authors of the present war. The latest German reply to Mr. Wilson has this note skillfully hidden in nearly every line of it. Indeed, the Bureau of Enemy Psychology is now engaged in exploiting every weakness of the allied nations, which it imagines can be used in its own interest. Is there any national vanity, that national vanity shall be appealed to to cause dissension in the allied ranks; is there any jealousy of peoples, that jealousy shall be excited against another ally; is there any fear of national competition, that fear shall be aggravated in every way, so as to promote dissension. And all this is done under that mask of that fictitious truthfulness, which was alluded to by the great Latin poet when he wrote "Decipimur specie recti,"—we are deceived by the appearance of right. Horace knew perfectly well what he was writing about, and knew how to clothe his thoughts in the most appropriate language. But Horace lived in an age when the depths of mental suggestion had not begun to be sounded. Punic faith, "Fides Punica," might be as excellent a term for utter faithfulness as "Scrap of paper" has since become, but the Carthaginian lacked the organized service of mental propaganda, which the German has known so well how to avail himself of. Thus, when German propagandists explain, to the people of the United States, that they have won the war, they do so watching askance the effect across the St. Lawrence, as well as the effect beyond the Atlantic. In the midst of such compliments it is, therefore, as well to remember that the country which is now complimented on its military achievements, is the country which it was declared only a few months ago was of absolutely no military effect at all, and whose army was held up to derision in the German press, in the way the "Old Contemptibles" of the United Kingdom had been held up to derision in the day of the retreat from Mons. But the "Old Contemptibles" are marching on Mons this morning, and not away from it, and the drum and the trumpet, bought for a few sous in a toy shop in Namur, are playing "Tipperary" and "The British Grenadier" once again along the road to Maubeuge. When, therefore, the Bureau of Enemy Psychology circulates the suggestion which comes neither from the sky nor from the sea, neither from the land nor out of the wind, that General Pershing should fix the terms of the proposed armistice, it is well to remember that it is Marshal Foch who is the commander of the allied armies; that it was General Pershing who, in the name of the President of the United States, placed the services of the United States troops generously and unreservedly in the hands of the generalissimo; that it was Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain who sat one day at a table with the Marshal, when the generalissimo explained his plans to them, and they gave him their most unqualified assurance of cooperation; and that it was Mr. Lloyd George whose utterly unselfish cooperation Marshal Foch has only recently declared was the essential factor in promoting the unity of the allied command. Therefore, is it in vain that the secretary of the Department of National Jealousies, in the Bureau of Psychology, gets up early to spread the net before the American eagle and the Gallic cock, and to try to set the snare for the British lion.

But, perhaps, an even more dangerous conspirator is the secretary of the Department of Human Sympathy. It was Wordsworth who once declared that the very

"Sun, moon, and stars, all struggle in the toils  
Of mortal sympathy";

and Wordsworth, like Horace, had an extraordinary facility for stating facts perfectly. Already the world is being told that Germany has made mistakes, but that it is ungenerous to say nothing of un-Christian to deal too hardly with a conquered enemy. Indeed, the last German note literally bristles with the plea that Germany has been misjudged. Never, literally never, the note declares, has Germany unjustifiably damaged private property, except in a few instances, so few as to prove the rule, where the delinquency of an individual trooper may have got the better of the discipline of the army, or the national respect for "scraps of paper." Now in the face of what has taken place this is as bad, as has recently been pointed out in these columns, as the Dey of Algiers declaring that the great East Indians had never suffered wrong except from some ill-conditioned corsair out of the great Mediterranean port of law and order, or some buccaneer of Aves, some respectable Mr. Joseph Esquemeling or Captain Morgan, or even a worthy Monsieur François L'Olonnois, explaining, in the manner of Mr. Chadband, that the phrase "walking the plank" was a perfect mystery to them. Everybody knows what the Germans have done from the frontier to Noyon or Château-Thierry, but at the very moment when the ink was hardly dry on this note, they were reducing the great manufacturing city of Roubaix to the condition which Mr. Kipling has typified as a "rain-washed bone." The correspondent of The *Matin*, as stated in the issue of this paper for Wednesday,

has summed up the enthusiasm of the Germans, for private property, in a city they had only evacuated while the note was being written, in these words:—

"A German commission was appointed charged with the destruction of everything which might be advantageous to the resumption of industrial life in the region. The commission did its work thoroughly. It removed the cattle, all the transport facilities, and blew up the station, bridges, and mills. On the day of the capture of Menin, 10,000 inhabitants of Roubaix were deported to Valenciennes under abominable conditions. On Wednesday last the Germans demanded of the mayor, payment of 600,000 francs for the billeting of troops and the purchase of coal. The mayor having refused, the Germans broke open the communal safe and seized 450,000 francs, leaving only 100,000 francs for urgent relief work."

Yet in the face of this Germany pleads for sympathy! It is well that it should begin to be understood what the Allies are dealing with in this year of Armageddon. One man at any rate understands it fully, and that man is the President of the United States. And his reading of the situation he has made clear in words it would be difficult to improve upon. "Delenda est Carthago," there must be an end, if it may so be translated, to the Carthage of Punic faith.

### Intimidated by Liquor

THE reason why the traffic in liquor is still permitted in the United States is to be found in the fact that the distilling interests and the brewing interests are intimidating United States politicians. The President has long been empowered with authority to suspend the traffic in the interest of public policy; he has been authorized by Congress to create prohibition zones throughout the country at his discretion, but the President finds it unwise, or at least impolitic, to go counter to influences in and out of Congress, in and out of public life, that may be essential to him in the general conduct of the war.

These interests, commercial, industrial, and financial, are bound up with the distilleries, with the liquor in storage, with the liquor upon which great loans have been made, and with the immense brewing concerns that are now spending money like water in newspaper advertising and in newspaper purchase, to prevent or, at least, to postpone, the annihilation of their business.

As an instance of the means resorted to in order to prevent the anti-liquor sentiment of the country finding expression in definite legislation, it will be well to quote the following dispatch from Washington, under date of Oct. 21:

War-time prohibition was sidetracked once more today when the Senate refused to reeve from its position in regard to the Pomerene rent profiteering amendment which has been tacked on the bill in the Upper House, and sent the bill back to the conferees. Both of these important pieces of legislation are part of the \$11,000,000 Food Production Stimulation Bill and both were worked into the measure with the result that an entanglement has been effected which probably will hold up all these measures indefinitely.

With one excuse or another, the bill carrying the war-time prohibition rider has been held back for months. It is manifestly intended now to keep it back until after the election, or to defeat it altogether. Certain administration Democrats have taken great credit to themselves for inaugurating certain prohibition war-time anti-liquor legislation, and point to the record in this respect made by the Democratic Party whenever criticism is expressed, but the fact remains that there is no war-time prohibition, nor prospect of there being any, in actual operation.

The brewers are spending money lavishly in newspaper advertising, with the hope and purpose of silencing newspaper opinion. They are not, however, stopping here. They are buying newspapers to be edited and published in their interest. That they are contributing toward funds to carry on a reactionary campaign is evident from news arriving from various parts of the country. With the newspaper press which they own or control, they hope to intimidate politicians; it is clear that they have persistent friends in Congress now, and it is equally clear that they will make a great effort to increase the number of these friends in the election of next month.

Prohibitionists who think the fight has been won for war-time prohibition are greatly mistaken. It is neither reasonable nor fair to place all the responsibility for holding back the interdiction of the traffic upon the President. He has many public irons in the fire, some of them demanding more immediate and serious attention even than prohibition. He is bound to keep the winning of the war in view above all else. The part of the public is to make it easier for him to overcome the influences, in and out of his party, arrayed uncompromisingly against prohibition. In the coming elections every candidate tinged with the liquor influence should be defeated, no matter what his politics.

If the distillers, the brewers and their allies are bent upon a policy of intimidation, it is within the power of the prohibitionists of the nation to meet that policy and crush it.

### New York Harbor Improvements

THE director of the port of New York, Murray Hulbert, is forehanded in pointing out to Charles L. Craig, chairman of the committee on port and terminal facilities of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that a very large amount of money, more than \$20,000,000 must be provided for improvement of the harbor during the next four years. The requirements of the present receive attention, of course, but Mr. Hulbert sees, what every responsible official and manager must of necessity see in the near future, if he is to keep pace with the times, that the dawn of peace will usher in public improvements and private enterprises on a scale beyond any heretofore undertaken in the United States. The future needs of New York Harbor may be taken as typifying the expansion which the war and its results will have made necessary in all parts of the country.

New York, more than any other port in the United States, has always been disposed to look closely into its harbor requirements and to provide for them liberally, but during the last four years the requirements of the harbor, despite large expenditures, have outrun its

facilities. Difficulties were experienced during the last year in accommodating 4365 vessels; with ships in construction which will increase the United States merchant marine total by 1,500,000 tons, there will be no dock room for New York's share of the increase by next year. And this does not take into account the new shipping that is being added by Great Britain, or the shipping that peace will liberate from government commission, or the shipping now tied up in neutral harbors and which will put to sea as soon as the war is over. The Port Director of New York says that were it not for the uncertainty of the present conditions he would ask for an outlay of five times the amount already named.

Although he no more than barely hints at it, there is no doubt that Mr. Hulbert sees a very great change in store for the port of New York. Expansion of the harbor has long been promised, or perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say, threatened. He contents himself with saying that, in his judgment, a readjustment of conditions will be required, after the war, which will necessitate the zoning of the port for water transportation purposes; but there are needs that can be discussed with certainty now, which he believes will form a substantial basis for, and will harmonize with, any post-war plan that may be conceived or adopted.

If there is ground for reports to the effect that the United States intends to adopt "free ports," the development of Jamaica Bay will, in his judgment, receive tremendous impetus, but he ventures upon none of the schemes of enlargement which were thoroughly discussed a few years ago. Montauk Point is not even mentioned, nor are any dock extensions in the Sound. Nevertheless, if the constant complaint of congestion in the harbor is considered, one of two things would appear to be inevitable, namely: the clearing out of every non-essential dock occupant on the present waterfront, or the creation of a new harbor. Finally the question will probably resolve itself into a decision, on the part of the city, to preserve the Manhattan waterfront for the lighter shipping, supply vessels, coast vessels, pleasure vessels, and so on, and to find accommodation for ocean liners in great terminal docks close by.

### St. Martin's Summer

THE story is told by a writer of how, one day in mid-December, he was walking along the towing path of an old canal in Yorkshire. It was late afternoon, on one of those strangely mellow days which come, every now and again, in an English December, a day of mist and stillness and golden hazy sunlight, and the writer came upon two countrymen standing by the gate of a cottage close by the path. He greeted them, and was moving on when, suddenly, there rang out from a little copse close by the most wonderful spring song of a thrush. He paused involuntarily to listen, and then, as the song ceased, heard one of the countrymen remark emphatically, evidently addressing the bird, "Nay, lad, thou's made a mistake."

The incident is typical, of course, of the way England has of arranging her seasons. She leaves them all behind reluctantly; she forestalls them shamelessly. The thrush had not really made a mistake. Under the leaves, in some sheltered nook, close by, green shoots were already beginning to push their way up to the light. Catkins were already forming on the hazel trees, and the delicate tracery of the willow was already a fuller red than when the last leaf had fluttered to the ground a few weeks before. Three months might have to pass before all the world would notice it, but spring was already making its preparations before winter had properly taken over affairs.

And so it is with summer. England returns to it, again and again, long after the calendar declares that it is past and over. St. Luke's summer, in mid-October, is wonderful enough when it comes, for the meadows, green, anyway, all the year round, are brighter than ever from the cutting of the aftermath, and the trees too are still green, or a golden brown. But St. Martin's summer, in mid-November, is still more wonderful, for it always comes as a real surprise. The days are almost at their shortest. Everything is "up" and stored away. Summer has long since passed into autumn, and autumn is fast giving way to the dark time of the year, and then, one morning, comes a summer day, soft airs and blue skies, and roses, pansies, chrysanthemums, and marigolds in the garden opening out to the sunlight. And it always comes. Sometimes, it is true, its visit is fleeting, just a day or two and then away again, but sometimes, too, it stays much longer, and, morning after morning, the sun rises above the mist into a clear blue sky, and sets amidst a glory of the red and gold.

It was at this time of the year, at Martinmas, with a promise of a St. Martin's summer, that every important country town in the old days had its hiring fair. These events still take place in Wales, and in some parts of England, though they are nowhere now the great occasions they used to be. The day was a day of general jubilee. All contracts came to an end, and the farm hand, having seen the last potato pit covered with straw, and having filled in many wet days with "hedging and ditching," and many fine ones with thatching, hid him, if he had a mind to "better himself," to the nearest country town on Martinmas Day to seek a new employer.

To the town also came the farmers, and each town had its own particular way of conducting its fair and its own particular customs. In Cumberland, the men seeking work would stand with straws in their mouths, whilst, in Lincolnshire, the bargain between the farmer and his new hand would be closed by the giving of the "fasten-penny," that is to say, the earnest money, usually a shilling, which fastened the contract until Martinmas Day should come round once more. Most of the business was done on the great day of the fair, but, as is the way with many fairs in England, Martinmas Fair was wont to experience a kind of revival, a few days later, in the form of the Mop Fair, or Runaway Mop, when those who had not been hired on the first day had a second chance. Where the name came from, no one has really determined. From the old English word, meaning tuft or tassel, say some, an allusion to the badges worn by those seeking new masters, but no one can tell with any certainty.

Anyway, the name was the least part about it. To master and man and countryside, the Mop Fair was just part of Martinmas Fair, great occasions both, and true fair weather was the weather of St. Martin's summer.

### Notes and Comments

UNITED STATES district attorneys have been directed by Attorney-General Gregory to give full publicity to the recent Act of Congress intended to prevent corrupt practices in senatorial and congressional elections, and to be prepared to prosecute any persons charged with violations of the law. Violators are subject to a fine of \$1000 or one year's imprisonment, or both. Was it not said, in a state not a thousand miles from Massachusetts, recently, that politicians regarded this Act as a joke? And does not the proposition that the alleged humor in it should be tested to the limit, at the very first opportunity, still hold good?

AMONG the witnesses to the brigandage of the Germans in France in 1870-71 is Alphonse Daudet. Writing during the Commune, he says the Germans behaved as Palikao did when he sacked the Summer Palace at Peking. What he says of the King of Saxony would apply equally well to the Crown Prince of the present day. "He toiled," says Daudet, "night and day with his crew, and it appears that his highness does things thoroughly. Happen what may, my lord is secure from starvation. The day his wages are stopped he will be able, at his choice, to open a French bookstall at the Leipzig fair, or be a clock-seller at Nuremberg, or a pianoforte agent at Munich, or even a dealer in second-hand goods at Mannheim on the Main. Our summer palaces have furnished him with all these facilities, and that is, no doubt, why he conducted the pillage with so much animation."

IT IS the Crown Prince, with this difference, that the King of Saxony, being "one of the little Tom Thumbs of Southern Germany," expected to be gobbled up sooner or later by the Berlin ogre, and was taking his precautions in consequence. The Crown Prince has always expected to be a German Emperor. But now even a second-hand stall at Mannheim on the Main may prove too good for him.

A RESPECTED New York contemporary, describing a shaft to be erected in that city in commemoration of the United States Liberty loans, remarks casually that "it will be designed on the lines of the Bunker Hill Monument at Washington." Now, while this contemporary is about it, why should it hesitate to suggest, as an alternative, that the proposed New York shaft be designed on the lines of the Eiffel Tower in London?

IT APPEARS that some of the Mennonites who emigrated from Germany to Russia, and from Russia to the United States, to escape military duty, and who recently emigrated to Canada from the United States to escape the draft, are returning from Canada to the United States to escape conscription. Putting aside everything else, it would be interesting to learn how much time and money these people have spent in connection with transportation, from first to last, in order to escape the ultimately unavoidable.

"DINKUM" and its etymology have been the subject of a good deal of talk in a well-known London paper's "Office Window." The conversation on the subject winds up with a good story told by an Australian trooper who took part in the Gallipoli campaign. A party of Australians who had lost their bearings "somewhere in Turkey" were met by a stranger in khaki who, speaking in excellent English, offered to show them the way back to their lines. "Is it dinkum?" asked a suspicious Australian, looking at the stranger. "Yes, I'm Captain Dinkum," he replied. That put an end to the incident and—to Captain Dinkum. By the way, "dinkum" evolved as a word in the gold-digging days in the Antipodes, and meant then and means now fair, straight, true.

THE "new" and reformed German Government, in its plea for peace, desires to have it understood that it will no longer permit German submarines to attack passenger vessels. From this it would appear that passenger vessels are less menacing to German kultur than hospitals or hospital ships, because, up to date, Germany continues to bomb hospitals without hesitation, compunction, or mercy. The "new" and reformed German Government, however, may later concede the immunity of hospitals, and later still may promise to suspend brutalities directed toward women and children, in return for expected friendly consideration.

STONEHENGE, England's immemorial monument, has, thanks to private generosity, now become the property of the British nation. The announcement, in this fourth year of the war, will mean something to many men from the earth's four corners to whom, but for their sojourn in some military camp on Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge would have remained but a name. Yet it verily is one of the world's wonders, and was recognized as such in the days of Peter of Langtoft. The Thirteenth Century chronicler speaks of "a wanderer wit of Wiltshire rambling to Rome to gaze at antiquities, and there skrewing himself into the company of antiquarians; they entreated him to illustrate unto them that famous monument in his country called Stonage. His answer was that he had never seen, scarce ever heard of it, whereupon they kicked him out of doors and bid him goe home and see Stonage."

IF IT had been possible to rob that "stupendous monument," as John Evelyn called Stonehenge, of its wonder, the wire railing which has been placed around it of late years and the carelessness of trippers would have accomplished its defacement. But in spite of these drawbacks to its natural impressiveness Stonehenge has not lost its grandeur. It inspired Henry James, that American lover of England, with a fine description in his "English Hours." "Those immemorial gray pillars," he says, "may serve to represent for you the pathless vaults beneath the house of antiquity."